

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 161

17 August 1979

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

More on World Political Science Congress	CC 1
New President Elected	CC 1
Visit to Supreme Soviet	CC 1
Discussion on CEMA-EEC Relations	CC 1
Skryabin Comments on Cooperation Among World Scientists	CC 2
West, PRC Seek To 'Torpedo' Nonaligned Summit in Cuba	CC 3
[Babenko]	
International Seminar on Soviet Agriculture Experience Opens	CC 4
Briefs: Pacific Ocean Congress	CC 4

UNITED STATES & CANADA

More on Reaction to Young's Resignation; Israeli Role	A 1
'Zionist Pressure' Prompts Resignation	A 1
Young 'Sacrificed' [Zinovyeva]	A 1
Anichkin Comment	A 3
Young Under Surveillance	A 4
Meeting Between Young, Jordan	A 4
Talks 'Complete Bluff'	A 4
Soviet Oil Expert Begins Series on U.S. Plans in Mideast	A 5
[Rachkov]	
Intervention Plans Can Have 'Dangerous Consequences'	A 7
TASS Analyst Criticizes U.S. Policy Toward Micronesia	A 8
[Bulay]	
Liberalization Move Will Not Settle Trade Contradictions	A 9
[Orekhov in PRAVDA 15 Aug]	
'Tomfoolery' at New York Bolshoi Ballet Performances	A 10
[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA]	

NORTHEAST ASIA

Moscow Meetings Mark Korea Liberation Anniversary	C 1
[PRAVDA 15 Aug]	
ROK Police Attack on Opposition Party Headquarters Reported	C 1
[PRAVDA 15 Aug]	
Japanese Military Circles Request Increased Spending	C 1
[Kudryavtsev in IZVESTIYA 11 Aug]	
CPSU, Japan CP Discuss Developing Interparty Ties	C 3
[PRAVDA 14 Aug]	
USSR's Maltsev, Mongolia's Dugersuren Confer in Moscow	C 3

SOUTH ASIA

USSR Observes Indian Independence, Treaty Anniversaries	D 1
Brezhnev, Kosygin Message	D 1
[PRAVDA 15 Aug]	
Moscow Ceremony	D 1
[PRAVDA 15 Aug]	
Moscow Continues Coverage of Situation in Afghanistan	D 2
Amin Speech [(Bazulevich)]	D 2
'Terrorist' Raids	D 2
Kabul Paper on Counterrevolution	D 3
[PRAVDA 14 Aug]	
PRC Accused of Arming Afghan 'Counterrevolutionaries'	D 3
[Aleksandrov]	
Afghan Foreign Minister Stops in Moscow En Route From Bulgaria	D 4
[PRAVDA 14 Aug]	

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Lao Party Delegation Arrives in Tashkent	E 1
[PRAVDA VOSTOKA 7 Aug]	
Meeting With Uzbekistan Party Official	E 1
[PRAVDA VOSTOKA 7 Aug]	
Meeting With Kapitonov	E 1
[PRAVDA 14 Aug]	

EASTERN EUROPE

GDR Conference Sees Failure of Anticommunism	F 1
[Menshikov in PRAVDA 13 Aug]	
USSR Aids Romanian Electric Power Development [Malykin]	F 3
PRAVDA Cites POLITIKA On Crimean Summits [15 Aug]	F 4

WESTERN EUROPE

Mikhaylov on Eurostrategic Missile Plans, Link to SALT	G 1
[PRAVDA 15 Aug]	
European Opposition to Eurostrategic Missile Plans	G 1
[Kuznetsov in IZVESTIYA 15 Aug]	
Zhukov Hits French Book Advocating West Europe Nuclear Force	G 2
[PRAVDA 15 Aug]	
Pershing-2 Plans Discussed During Genscher's U.S. Visit	G 4
[Mikhaylov in PRAVDA 14 Aug]	
DEUTSCHE WELLE Broadcasts Hit for Lack of Objectivity	G 4
[Andreyev in IZVESTIYA 11 Aug]	
PCP Approves Eanes' Decision To Hold Interim Elections	G 6
[Kotov in PRAVDA]	
Briefs: Soviet Order Awarded	G 7

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

U.S. Presidential Envoy Strauss Arrives in Israel	H 1
Husayn Calls for 'New Foundation' to Middle East Peace	H 1

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Cuba Integrated into Intersputnik System	K 1
Sandinist Leaders Cited on Ties With USSR	K 1
IZVESTIYA Reports Delivery of Medical Aid to Nicaragua [Belikov, 12 Aug]	K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Solomentsev Report at RSFSR Supreme Soviet Session [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 4 Aug]	R 1
Tadzhik Academy President Defends USSR Nationalities Policy [Asimov in IZVESTIYA 10 Aug]	R 10

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA Reports on Harvest Progress in Major Grain Areas [Astakhov]	T 1
Radio Reports Agricultural Developments for 16 August	T 1
Editorial Notes Grain Harvest Problems in Eastern Regions [PRAVDA 15 Aug]	T 2
Stockraising Tasks Must Be Fulfilled During Summer Months [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 12 Aug]	T 4
Weekly Discusses Major Capital Investments in Agriculture	T 6

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmonauts Space Walk To Repair Salyut-6 Detailed	U 1
---	-----

LD161908 Moscow TASS in English 0824 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

The congress, attended by some 1,500 scientists from 50 countries, will end its proceedings on Saturday.

LD161909 Moscow TASS in English 0744 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

The Political Science Association is one of the biggest international organisations. It will be thirty years old this year. Its main task is to promote the development of political sciences. The 11th Congress of IPSA is being held in Moscow.

LD161910 Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

Taking part in the meeting were noted scholars from Great Britain, Vietnam, the GDR, India, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Turkey, Switzerland, France, the FRG and other countries. The guests were accompanied by the vice president of the Soviet Political Science Association, corresponding member of the USSR Ac. of Sci., Jangir Kerimov.

LD162144 Moscow TASS in English 2112 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 16, TASS--Cooperation between CMEA and the EEC is an objective necessity, and lack of contacts between these organizations may become a considerable impediment in the way of economic and social progress in Europe. This is the common opinion of the delegates to the 11th World Congress of the International Political Science Association, who discussed today prospects of relations between CMEA and the EEC.

Mutual ties between CMEA and the EEC are developing at a rather high rate, the speakers pointed out. This brings both organizations with inevitable logic to the necessity of removing barriers and obstacles arising because of lack of settlement of relations, to the advisability of using the advantages that cooperation may bring. CMEA repeatedly offered the EEC to hold talks, to conclude an agreement regulating the fundamentals of mutual relations between these two organizations.

Cooperation between CMEA and the EEC is also possible in the field of economic forecasting, standardization, statistics and information.

As Carl-Heinz Neunreuter of the European Parliament pointed out, addressing the session, there are now favourable prerequisites for reaching agreements of this kind. In so doing, relations must be built on the basis of the principles of non-interference of the sides in one another's internal affairs.

Summing up the results of the discussions, noted Soviet economist Margarita Maksimova told a TASS correspondent that the participants in the meeting pointed out the necessity of broad general European cooperation for peace.

SKRYABIN COMMENTS ON COOPERATION AMONG WORLD SCIENTISTS

LD161820 Moscow TASS in English 1239 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 16, TASS--The Academy of Sciences of the USSR attaches great importance to the development and strengthening of cooperation with capitalist nations as a substantial factor promoting further detente, peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, consolidation of peace and mutual understanding among the nations, it was stated by Georgiy Skryabin, chief academic secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences, who addressed a press conference here this Wednesday.

The Soviet Academy of Sciences is taking part in the fulfillment of several dozen bilateral inter-governmental agreements, protocols on scientific-technical, cultural and scientific cooperation. Most broadly and actively these contacts are being effected with the United States, France, FRG, Great Britain, Italy, Finland, Sweden and Japan. They are characterised particularly by the ever growing tendency to carry out joint research, to cooperate, Skryabin noted.

The first agreement to exchange scientists between the academies of sciences of the USSR and the United States was signed twenty years ago. During the past years cooperation between the scientists of the two countries grew from individual contacts and exchanges to large-scale joint research into the principal branches of science.

Soviet and American scientists are working on one of the most difficult problems of our epoch--controlled thermonuclear synthesis. Scientists expect to stage a scientific demonstration of controlled thermonuclear synthesis in the early eighties on mutually-supplementing installations that are being developed in both countries.

III. 17 Aug 79

CC 3

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Another joint work is the creation of an industrial-scale magneto-hydrodynamic power plant, which will allow to increase substantially the fuel consumption coefficient and decrease environment pollution greatly. Several major tasks in the study of the world ocean are being resolved by joint efforts. Soviet-French research, the scientist continued, is developing on the basis of a concerted long-range programme and involved a big number of problems: space research, controlled thermonuclear synthesis, low and high temperature physics, semiconductors, chemical physics, scientific instrument-making, quantum electronics, etc.

Broad contacts are being effected with FRG scientists. The range of joint research carried out by the scientists of both countries is growing annually.

WEST, PRC SEEK TO 'TORPEDO' NONALIGNED SUMMIT IN CUBA

LD161750 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 16, TASS--TASS political analyst Yevheniy Babenko writes:

The opening of the 6th conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries, to be held in Havana this September, is nearing. This is the first conference held at this level in Latin America. It will reportedly discuss important problems of struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racialism and apartheid, for establishing a new fair economic system, for peace and international security.

As indicated by reports from different countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, fruitful preparations for the Havana conference are proceeding apace there. And precisely this circumstance, as the conference itself, for that matter, apparently do not suit definite Western circles. The latter, as pointed out the other day by Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, are making attempts to torpedo this important forum in the Cuban capital.

The latest of such attempts was the statement made on August 14th at a press conference in Colombo by the U.S. Congressman Lester Wolff, who heads a delegation now visiting there. He expressed "regret" that Cuba would replace Sri Lanka this September as the coordinating nation of the non-alignment movement, and even had the impudence to call this replacement "very unfortunate".

Wolff's statement is a deliberate interference in the affairs of the non-alignment movement. It is far from the first time that attempts are being made in the West and in Beijing to exert pressure on the non-aligned nations to make them give up the traditional anti-imperialist course to which the non-alignment movement adheres and to channel it in the direction suiting international reaction.

III. 17 Aug 79

CC 4

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

This is precisely how the Sri Lanka public has qualified the unpardonable "demarche" of the leader of the U.S. delegation. Everybody who prizes the course of the non-alignment movement is in accord with this assessment.

There is no doubt that the 6th conference of the heads of state and government of the non-aligned nations in Havana, in spite of all the intrigues of the forces hostile to it, will be an important landmark on the road towards a further development of the non-alignment movement, will serve to strengthen its ranks, will enhance still more its international prestige.

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON SOVIET AGRICULTURE EXPERIENCE OPENS

LD151326 Moscow TASS in English 1308 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kishinev, August 15, TASS--An international seminar of the countries, members of the Commission on Questions of Economic and Social Development of Asian and Pacific States, is devoted to the study of Soviet experience of agrarian-industrial integration. The seminar opened today in Kishinev, the capital of Moldavia (a Soviet republic in the southwestern part of the country.)

For a fortnight, representatives of 19 countries will familiarise themselves with theoretical foundations and principles of establishment of agrarian-industrial complexes in the Soviet Union, solution of economic and social problems in conditions of activities of these formations.

It is not accidental that Moldavia has been chosen the venue of the international seminar, since that Soviet republic is a pioneer in the sphere of concentration and integration of farming and livestock raising. 40 years ago, before the restoration of Soviet power in the republic, that area was a poor and backward agrarian fringeland of Europe, despite the favourable climate and fertile soil. The nationalisation of land and the socialist method of production for a few decades made Moldavia one of the advanced agricultural regions of the continent.

In keeping with the new agrarian policy, established there were five large formations which amalgamate farms with enterprises processing grapes, fruits, vegetables, tobacco, volatile oil plants--the staple agricultural crops of the republic. That made it possible to largely increase the annual pace of growth of agrarian production--by 37 percent, on the average, led to a rapid development of social and cultural life in the countryside, the levelling of the economy of all farms, disappearance of the seasonal character of peasants' work and to their higher living standards.

BRIEFS

PACIFIC OCEAN CONGRESS--Khabarovsk--Participants are arriving here for the 14th Pacific Ocean Scientific Congress. This is the first time it is being held in the Soviet Union. Out of the 2,000 scientists arriving from 60 countries, the largest delegations will be from the USSR, the United States and Japan and Canada. The congress will examine the urgent problems connected with the utilization of the natural riches of the Pacific and the influence of its resources on the improvement of the social conditions of the peoples who live here. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 11 Aug 79 LD]

MORE REACTION TO YOUNG'S RESIGNATION; ISRAELI ROLE

'Zionist Pressure' Prompts Resignation

LD161504 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Washington administration has got its ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young, to resign as a result of Zionist pressure on the White House. Why did Young aggravate the Zionists and Tel Aviv? Recently, Andrew Young on his own initiative, had a meeting with Zuhdi at-Tarazi, PLO representative to the United Nations, at the home of a Kuwaiti diplomat. This meeting was distinguished by its being a personal and private meeting. However, Israel and the U.S. Zionists and their influential clique in Washington saw this as a danger to the interests of the Israeli aggressor, even a hint of a possible change in Washington's pro-Israeli policy in the Middle East.

It is known that this U.S. policy course is stirring up growing aggravation among the overwhelming majority of Arabs. Washington is anxious about the reaction to this policy of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and other oil-producing Arab countries from which the United States imports the lion's share of oil; U.S. fears that the Arabs will once again be able to use oil as a political weapon in the just struggle for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the occupied territories and for the just solution of the question of restoring the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

For this reason, Washington was recently forced to spread--for propaganda purposes--rumors about an alleged new initiative on the Palestinian question. However, all these maneuvers failed. First, the U.S. State Department rushed to give assurances that the traditional U.S. policy vis-a-vis Israel has not changed and that Washington's negative stand vis-a-vis the PLO will not change, either. This refers to the Palestine question in general.

Tomorrow, Strauss, special envoy of the U.S. President, returns to the Middle East. He is charged with putting into forward gear the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations about the ill-fated self-rule for the Palestinians--the issue which ought to replace the efforts for a genuine settlement of the question of restoring the rights of the Palestinian Arab people, especially their right to establish their state.

Thus a decision was taken yesterday to get Andrew Young to resign--he who has dared to think about the consequences of Washington's policy. Young expressed the view of part of U.S. public opinion which fears the measures which could be taken by the Arab oil-producing countries to insure the just cause of all the Arabs. However, we see that the pressure of the Zionists and the pro-Israeli clique on the White House has triumphed. This is absolute proof of the extent of the influence of the Zionists on the formulation of U.S. policy in the Middle East.

Young 'Sacrificed'

LD161650 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

["Under Tel Aviv Pressure"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 16, TASS--TASS commentator Natalya Zinovyeva writes:

The United States Permanent Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young has resigned and President Carter has accepted his resignation. This is the final accord of the political scandal that broke out in Washington after it was learned that Andrew Young recently had a short meeting with the PLO Observer at the United Nations Zuhdi at Tarazi. A veritable baiting campaign was launched against Young. Israel addressed a note of protest to the United States and threatened to cut short all further separate "peaceful settlement" negotiations. The pro-Israeli lobby in the U.S. Congress exerted strong pressure on the administration demanding that Young should be "taught a lesson." The State Department hastened to dissociate itself from Young, while Cyrus Vance, not limiting himself to censuring Young by telephone, summoned him from New York to Washington for a personal meeting. When all this was followed up by Young's "voluntary" resignation, it became absolutely clear to everyone that it was forced upon him.

It is clear that the reason for the removal of this high-ranking U.S. diplomat lies not in the fact that he had had a conversation with the PLO observer and touched in the talk with him and with the Kuwait representative on the United Nations procedural matters linked with the discussion of the question related to the lot of the Arab people of Palestine, which is to be resumed by U.N. Security Council at the end of this month.

As chairman of the Security Council this August Young had every right to do this. Contacts of this kind are commonplace in diplomatic practice. But this routine meeting with the PLO representative triggered off Tel Aviv's stormy reaction and its protest was accompanied by outright blackmail. Israel's actions cannot be qualified otherwise than unprecedented interference in the internal affairs of the United States.

The defiant stand of Tel Aviv rulers is explained, among other things, by the fact that they rely on the support of the Pentagon, where they have a no little number of loyal friends. The Pentagon is known to assign to Israel the main role in its strategic plans in the Middle East and to uphold steadfastly its interests.

Andrew Young, who had more than once displeased and irritated the Washington ruling circles by his pronouncements, has been sacrificed without much ado for the sake of keeping up the "special U.S. relations" with Israel. It is really humiliating for a such a power as the United States to fire its diplomat on demand of another state.

The Young affair has shown what the "peaceful settlement" plan, worked out for the Middle East at Camp David, is worth. The true purpose of this anti-Arab separate deal is to ensure U.S. strategic and economic interests in the Middle East, to prevent the creation of an independent Palestinian state. The main role in its implementation is assigned to Israel and Egypt. And the negotiations now under way on the so-called "autonomy" for Palestinians according to the Israeli scenario are nothing but a smoke-screen for carrying out the Camp David agreements behind the back of the Arab peoples.

It is indicative that first to express satisfaction with Andrew Young's resignation was the racist regime of Pretoria, which could not forgive Young his criticisms of the apartheid policy. The Arab representatives in the United Nations, on the other hand, qualified the White House behaviour as capitulation to Israel's blackmail and to the pressure of the pro-Israeli lobby in the United States.

III. 17 Aug 79

A 3

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES & CANADA

Anichkin Comment

LD162109 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1640 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--Political observer Oleg Anichkin writes:

Another political scandal has erupted in Washington, which, political observers predict, may have far-reaching consequences.

Andrew Young, the permanent U.S. representative at the United Nations and a member of the cabinet, announced his resignation at a press conference. His departure is entirely unconnected with the President's recent reshuffle of the government and White House apparatus. He kept his post then, although it was predicted in political circles that he would have trouble because of his frank, undiplomatic statements.

It is perfectly plain that A. Young has not resigned of his own free will. The occasion has been provided by his fleeting encounter in New York with the PLO's permanent observer at the United Nations. The U.S. ambassador to the United Nations had previously taken the liberty of expressing the opinion that, in solving the Palestinian problem, their legitimate interests must be taken into account and some contact set up for that purpose with the representatives of the Arab people of Palestine.

The Israeli rulers were furious over this, since they entirely exclude the role of the Palestinians in a Near East settlement and want to ignore the fate of the Palestinian Arabs who are leading the wondering life of refugees in the Arab countries. Telephone calls and telegrams of protest poured into Washington from Tel Aviv. Israel was clearly not content that A. Young should get off with a mere reprimand from the secretary of state. His immediate resignation was demanded. And, finally, he was dismissed.

Andrew Young is not a professional diplomat. He is a prominent representative of the Negro community in the United States; he was a close comrade in arms of Martin Luther King and was with him in Memphis when the bullet of the racist murderer struck and killed the leader of the Negro movement in America. Later, A. Young represented in the House of Representatives one of the constituencies of the southern state of Georgia. He took an active part in Jimmy Carter's election campaign and, as is generally recognized, it was thanks to his efforts that most of the Negro electors voted for the current President.

Evidently, A. Young did not fully succeed in understanding the diplomats' trade; he did not always keep to their precept that a diplomat needs his tongue to conceal his views. On at least four occasions A. Young spoke with unguarded frankness about individual problems as they appeared in reality and not as they were presented for the public's benefit. Thus, at one time, he declared outright that the chief problem of Africa was racism and not communism at all, as Western propaganda reiterates so persistently. That enraged the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesian authorities. Then he declared that there were thousands of people who might be called political prisoners languishing in American jails. For that he received a reprimand from the White House, since the United States had just at that moment taken to its extreme the hypocritical campaign in "defense of human rights." And when the campaign over Vietnamese refugees was being blown up, he said, unexpectedly for Washington, that the United States had nothing to blame Vietnam for, since the root of the evil was to be found in the Vietnam war that was unleashed by the Americans.

A. Young was rebuked but he kept his job. The White House evidently needed him on the eve of the presidential election campaign.

Many now recall the words J. Carter pronounced in 1976. After the end of the election campaign, in reply to a question on whom he considered himself to be indebted to, J. Carter said: "Just one man--Andrew Young."

Now, no matter how many words of gratitude are said to Young by the President and secretary of state for his government services, the fact remains that Andrew Young has been expelled from the cabinet. He is no longer the United States' permanent representative at the United Nations. Israel and the Zionist lobbies got what they wanted. The New York TIMES noted in this connection: "A. Young has been offered in sacrifice to the demands of Israel and the American Zionists."

All this means that in the Near East settlement the United States is placing its stake on Israel, in the Israeli-Egyptian separate deal, while at the same time ignoring the rights of the Arab people of Palestine and its only legitimate representative--the PLO.

Political observers also draw attention to other important consequences which might arise from the resignation of A. Young. For instance, in the opinion of the Washington POST his departure could be a complicating factor for the President in the forthcoming election campaign.

Young Under Surveillance

LD170704 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The former United States ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young, who resigned on Wednesday, believes that the United States should hold talks with the PLO. A statement to this effect has been made by a correspondent of the New York POST, Murray Kempton, who had a long talk with Mr Young after he resigned.

Mr Young decided on resigning after he had been reprimanded by State Secretary Vance over the meeting Mr Young had with a PLO representative. Israel and the Zionist lobby in the United States have demanded that Mr Young's action should be officially condemned. It has become known that the Israeli secret service was having Mr Young under surveillance. It was the Israeli secret service that informed of the meeting between Mr Young and the PLO permanent observer at the United Nations, Zuhdi Labib at-Tarazi, which took place on the 26th of July.

Meeting Between Young, Jordan

LD170920 Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Washington, August 17, TASS--Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the UNO, had a White House meeting on Thursday evening with Hamilton Jordan, head of the White House apparatus. As White House spokesman A. Samuels said, they discussed the question of possible successors to A. Young as U.S. ambassador to the UNO.

Mr Young resigned on August 15 under strong political pressure from the administration in the conditions of unprecedented interference by Israel in the internal affairs of the USA.

Talks 'Complete Bluff'

LD161354 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Young, U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, after being called to the residence of the U.S. President, has resigned.

This is how yet another political scandal, set in Washington, has ended. What were the reasons for such a decision by President Carter? As the U.S. press writes, the reason is that Young dared to make contacts with the PLO permanent observer at the United Nations. Such contacts are a natural thing--they are made in the course of duty between all delegations to the United Nations. But Young's talk with the PLO representative brought a stormy reaction from Israel. The Israeli ambassador in Washington visited Secretary of State Vance, and then President Carter, and demanded immediate measures to curtail contacts with the Arab people of Palestine through its representative at the United Nations, even in an indirect way. This is what forced Young to resign.

What is behind Young's resignation? It is that As-Sadat's discourses about his holding talks within the framework of the Camp David agreements on the creation of a small Palestinian state or some kind of Palestinian autonomy are complete bluff. Young's resignation shows that Israel will not permit the creation of any Palestinian state. The hasty reaction of Washington and Tel Aviv again convincingly shows that the Camp David partners in talks, as before, are sticking to an anti-Arab and anti-Palestinian course.

The new scandal in Washington has again confirmed that the United States occupies a completely pro-Israeli position and intends to continue giving Tel Aviv unlimited support to the detriment of the interests of Arab peoples.

SOVIET OIL EXPERT BEGINS SERIES ON U.S. PLANS IN MIDEAST

LD162227 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[First talk in a series by oil expert Boris Rachkov entitled: "Oil and the Plans of the American Militarymen"]

[Text] The Western press has recently been extensively discussing the question of setting up under U.S. patronage mobile armed forces for military intervention in the Middle East and the gulf region on the pretext of defending the oilfields.

There was a particularly hysterical campaign in this respect in mid-February this year when the regime of the shah fell in Iran. The campaign reached a climax in July, in the wake of a crude oil price hike by OPEC member countries. Who stands behind the idea of armed intervention in this region, and what lies behind this? We asked Boris Rachkov, the eminent Soviet oil expert, to answer these two questions. In answering the two questions, Rachkov wrote for us a series of talks entitled: "Oil and the Plans of the American Militarymen." Today we present his first talk. He writes:

For there to be no doubt over who stands behind the threats of military imperialist intervention in the Middle East and the gulf region let us examine the facts. Henry Jackson, chairman of the U.S. Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, a Democratic senator from the state of Washington, was the first to sound the alarm this year. Who is Henry Jackson? He is a well-known spokesman of the so-called military-industrial complex--that is, an alliance between militarymen, reactionary politicians and the big monopolies specializing in supplying the Pentagon with weapons. In the well-known television program "Face the Nation" on 13 February 1979 Senator Jackson claimed that the downfall of the pro-U.S. regime of the shah of Iran and the takeover by a new authority in this country would mean the end of imports of Iranian black gold.

And he rapidly named the source of threat to the Iranian oilfields. He named it 10 days later, on 24 February 1979, in an address to students and professors of George Washington University. This senator alleged that the Russians and their friends would gain control of the oil sources in Iran, the Arab Peninsula and the Middle East. What evidence is there for this claim? There is no proof whatsoever and, indeed, there is no evidence at all to support this allegation.

For more than 50 years oil has been gushing from its wells in the Middle East, and no one has ever encountered a Soviet threat to Middle East oil. But such is the logic of the authors of tales of the so-called Soviet threat! In this regard, it is worth noting that they use the pretext of a so-called Soviet peril, and, at the same time, they themselves threaten to attack the oil-producing countries.

Senator Jackson said: It is high time we abandon the ridiculous formula that says we can be the policeman of the world. This would not be terrible if Jackson were alone in this bellicose position. Unfortunately he enjoyed the support of the American administration in the person of James Schlesinger, U.S. energy secretary, and Harold Brown, the U.S. defense secretary. The U.S. energy secretary said that the gulf region was important and vital to the United States, and for this reason there was indeed a case for sending American troops there to defend it. As for the American defense secretary, he paraphrased Schlesinger's statement, saying: We are very much interested in guaranteeing oil supplies from the Middle East, without any obstacles.

The Middle East oil continues to reach the United States and other Western countries through the same channels and in the same quantities, but the hysterical military campaign was launched all the same. American senior officials spoke at length about the so-called Soviet threat and stood up to perform the role of unwarranted protectors to the Middle East oil-producing countries, as if the latter were the United States and not independent sovereign states. It is noteworthy that Jacob Javits, the Republican senator and member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, well-known for his close links with the oil and Zionist lobbies in the U.S. Congress, has mentioned Saudi Arabia as if it were Texas, saying frankly: The United States must not let the oilfield in Saudi Arabia fall into the hands of the enemy, whatever the cost and, in this regard, various measures must be taken, including military ones.

This hysterical campaign intensified and grew every time the Arab oil-producing countries, including Saudi Arabia, stood with increasing vigor and firmness against the capitulatory separate deals made in the Middle East under the patronage of Washington. This campaign was joined by Brzezinski, assistant to the American President for national security affairs; General Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Hart, Democratic senator from Colorado; and General Haig, former supreme commander of the NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe.

The American General Rogers who succeeded General Haig made things even worse. After assuming the highest military post in NATO, he said that the Pentagon was working out a plan for creation of a 110,000-strong quick-response battalion to be used in the gulf region or other hotspots outside NATO. So, the public in the United States is being conditioned for the possibility of a military aggression against Middle East countries--one of the strategic focus points of reactionary American propaganda.

Despite the absence of any decisive clear proof of the alleged interference by the Soviet Union in Mideast affairs they continue to spread the word about the myth of a Soviet threat to the Middle East.

American imperialism belittles the sovereignty of the states of this region, and tries to perform the role of defender against this so-called Soviet peril. In fact, it tries to realize its greedy objectives. What are these objectives?

Ladies and gentlemen, our second talk, due on the air tomorrow at the same time, will deal with some of these objectives.

INTERVENTION PLANS CAN HAVE 'DANGEROUS CONSEQUENCES'

LD161414 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Igor Aleksandrov commentary]

[Text] Next on our program today, political observer Igor Aleksandrov examines the U.S. decision to set up a rapid intervention force:

The rapid intervention force is a new fancy term for the very old gunboat diplomacy. The decision to set up this new task force is accompanied by a noisy propaganda campaign in the United States designed to justify this U.S. move, which is against the UN Charter. The U.S. media keeps talking about an alleged Soviet military threat and gives other reasons to justify the Pentagon's strategy. This is done in a bid to justify before the public the U.S. policy of saber rattling and open military interference in other countries' affairs.

In recent times, the Pentagon has been able to increase the U.S. military presence in the Pacific under the pretext of assisting Indochina refugees. U.S. warships have been ordered to alter their routes and to spend a maximum amount of time in areas where the probability of meeting some refugees at sea is the highest. That means spending most of the time off the coast of Vietnam and Kampuchea. Only some very naive people can think that this Pentagon decision has been prompted by its concern about Indochina refugees. It is hard to believe in this sudden change of mind by the U.S. leaders, following years of waging a gory war in Southeast Asia, which turned millions of people into refugees.

Political observers point out that the Pentagon is using refugees as a pretext for a show of strength off the shores of Indochina. Observers say some U.S. military leaders must have forgotten the lessons of the war in Vietnam and the price paid by the rank and file Americans for that adventure.

Another example of inventing artificial arguments and pretexts is offered by a recent State Department statement about the possibility of attacks being launched on tankers passing the Strait of Hormuz, which links the Persian Gulf with the Indian Ocean. These inventions are circulated in an obvious attempt to discredit the Arab people of Palestine who are fighting for their rights. They are also meant to justify U.S. attempts to establish military control over the sources of oil, including those in the Persian Gulf region. Well-informed observers feel that it is quite possible that U.S. special services are planning a provocative attack on tankers which will be blamed on the Palestinians.

In any case, there has been a guarded reaction in the Persian Gulf and some other countries to the U.S. State Department statement about possible acts of terrorism on sea lanes used for oil shipments.

The paper AL-'ARAB appearing in Qatar says the State Department warning is clearly designed to cover for an U.S. intervention which has been planned long in advance.

This latest version of power politics provides an open challenge to the fundamental principles of international law. This policy can have dangerous consequences for the United States itself and also for the cause of universal peace.

TASS ANALYST CRITICIZES U.S. POLICY TOWARD MICRONESIA

LD161346 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 16, TASS--TASS news analyst Igor Bulay writes:

Over thirty years ago, by a special agreement with the U.N. Security Council, the Pacific Islands of Micronesia (Marianas, Caroline and Marshall Islands) were placed temporarily under U.S. trusteeship. Now Micronesia is the only trust territory left in the world.

In recent years, questions of implementation of trusteeship terms by the American side, including preparation of the trust territory for independence, were raised persistently both in Micronesia and in the U.N. Trusteeship Council. The matter is that contrary to the agreement on trusteeship which was signed in 1947 and which obligated the USA to prepare the population of the Pacific Islands for independence, the United States has not established there even some semblance of economic independence. During the years of trusteeship, the economic position of Micronesia has deteriorated and its agricultural production fallen off in comparison with the pre-war period. U. Gibbons, the supreme chief of the Palau Islands, said that the United States has failed to honour the commitments placed upon it by the United Nations for the economic development of the Pacific Islands.

Contrary to the striving of the Micronesians to preserve their unity and [in] violation of the U.N. declaration on decolonisation--which stresses that any attempt to destroy partially or fully the national unity and territorial integrity of a country is incompatible with the U.N. Charter--the United States took steps to divide Micronesia, to dismember its territory and to absorb it part by part.

Following the "rule and divide" principle, Washington imposed on the Mariana Islands the status of association within a political alliance with the USA. This status actually does not differ in any way from that of a protectorate of the times of classic colonialism: Foreign relations and military functions are left in the hands of the USA.

To justify its territorial gain the United States staged the farce of a "plebiscite," the results of which were used as "legal" grounds for motivating the annexation of Mariana Islands.

Washington did not limit itself to the seizure of this archipelago. A similar fate was prepared also for other parts of Micronesia under the signboard of "free association" with the United States.

Why does the United States repeat again and again the old scripts of colonial seizures in violation of the standards of international law and its own obligations to the Security Council?

Washington, and especially the Pentagon, are attracted by the strategic position of Micronesia, a position which enables them to keep covered the countries of South East and eastern Asia as well as important international sea lanes. Naval and air bases, proving grounds and ammunition depots have been set up on the island. It would be recalled that the American bombers which dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki took off from Tinian Island. The U.S. Air Force which sowed death and destruction in the countries of Indo-China is based on Guam Island.

The Pentagon's plans provide for the further militarization of the Pacific Islands and for enlarging its naval bases and air fields. Thus, it is planning to build a base for modern American atomic submarines on Palau Islands which lie close to the Philippines and Indonesia.

All these steps to strengthen U.S. military positions in Micronesia represents a real and lasting threat to the peoples in this part of the world. The problem of Micronesia's future is part of the problem of decolonisation, the problem of granting the right to self-determination and independence to colonial countries and peoples. The United States' policy of seizure with regard to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands cannot be regarded as justifiable and legally valid.

LIBERALIZATION MOVE WILL NOT SETTLE TRADE CONTRADICTIONS

LD161125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Article by Boris Orekhov under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Against a Background of Contradictions"]

[Text] The U.S. President has signed a bill envisaging the amendment of American trade laws in accordance with the international agreement on the liberalization of international trade.

The liberalization agreement was reached as a result of behind-the-scenes deals among the leading Western countries seeking to avoid big losses in the "protectionist war" they are waging against one another in defense of national monopolies' interests. Many Western economists admit, however, that it cannot eliminate the acute contradictions among the Western countries and that it can only slightly lower the temperature of trade conflicts. Although the agreement was reached as a result of overt pressure by Washington on its trade partners, the same economists fear that as far as the United States is concerned it will definitely not agree to be a "sheet-anchor."

There are abundant grounds for such a pessimistic assessment. According to the U.S. Department of Commerce, in the second quarter of the year imports exceeded exports by \$7.64 billion. The Commerce Department admits that this is the biggest increase in the country's foreign trade deficit since the middle of last year. If things continue in this way the United States could, it is generally believed, by the end of the year break the unfortunate "record" set last year, when the trade deficit reached the unprecedented level of \$31.2 billion.

The sharp aggravation of U.S. economic problems is a blow to the American administration's attempts to retrieve the country's position in the international trade sphere.

The trade contradictions between the United States and its Western partners are becoming more and more apparent and profound. All attempts to settle them have proved futile. An example of this is the July talks in Brussels between EEC and U.S. delegations on trade matters, inter alia. The participants admitted that they had been unable to settle the controversial aspects of EEC-U.S. trade relations. The Common Market countries regard as unfair the U.S. tariffs on a whole series of export goods. They are also dissatisfied with U.S. protectionist measures against agricultural and textile goods from EEC countries.

Against the background of the profound contradictions among the Western capitalist countries in the foreign trade sphere, caused by the savage competition between monopolies and their struggle for raw material and sales markets, the bill signed in the White House is no more effective than a mustard plaster is for treating sclerosis.

'TOMFOOLERY' AT NEW YORK BOLSHOI BALLET PERFORMANCES

LD142214 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 14, TASS--The New York correspondent of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA (the LITERARY GAZETTE), covering the guest performances of the Bolshoi Ballet there, draws attention to hooliganism staged by enemies of the Soviet Union.

"As before, he writes, all tickets are sold out. As before, the auditorium of Lincoln Centre is packed to capacity. As before audiences are enthusiastically cheering Nataliya Bessmertnova, Aleksandr Godunov, Lyudmila Semenyaka, Irina Prokofyeva. As before, roses and red carnations are being thrown from the auditorium to the stage."

But, unfortunately, as before, a few noisy anti-Sovieteers are [word indistinct] on the days of the ballet performances, asking people to stop and not to visit the Kremlin's Bolshoi Ballet.

Incidentally, they are exerting themselves in vain. The happy holders of tickets do not pay any attention to them and are making their way to the entrance through a large crowd. Dozens of people ask them for a "spare ticket".

"To counter-act this universal sympathy, the correspondent goes on to say, another novelty has been hastily thought out: A preposterous musical tomfoolery has been arranged in Lincoln Centre next to the auditorium of the Soviet visitors. To the noisy accompaniment of a big band its participants are shouting couplets with slanderous attacks on Soviet people. Since this provocation has not become popular with New Yorkers, its sponsors hired persons to stop visitors of the Bolshoi performances in the street and to persuade them to visit their show. However, only a few people are fooled this way."

This provocative undertaking contradicts elementary standards of decency and hospitality, Yuriy Grigorovich, the chief choreographer of the Bolshoi, told the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA correspondent. Nevertheless the provocateurs are obviously unable to spoil the festive atmosphere around our guest performances in the USA. American audiences accord us a very warm and friendly welcome. And this is precisely what we regard as important and cherish.

MOSCOW MEETINGS MARK KOREA LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

LD161413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "On the Anniversary"]

[Text] A soiree was held in the Moscow House of Friendship on 14 August devoted to the 34th anniversary of the liberation of Korea.

Representatives of the Soviet public who spoke noted that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, are developing for the benefit of the two countries.

In his speech Kim Chae-pong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, expressed sincere gratitude to the Soviet Union for its solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for the peaceful, democratic unification of the motherland.

On the same day Kim Chae-pong held a friendly meeting on the 34th anniversary of Korea's liberation.

The meeting was attended by L.F. Ilichav, USSR deputy foreign minister, representatives of party, soviet and public organizations and generals and officers of the USSR armed forces.

ROK POLICE ATTACK ON OPPOSITION PARTY HEADQUARTERS REPORTED

LD161415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Unnamed PRAVDA correspondent report under the rubric "The Society of Violated Rights": "Tyranny and Violence"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 August--Around 2,000 police raided the Seoul headquarters of the opposition New Democratic Party and used violence against female workers of the "Yh" company who were on strike and had gone there for help, the paper NODONG SINMUN reports.

Using clubs and tear gas grenades, the police beat and then arrested 170 striking female workers. One of them died. Workers at the New Democratic Party headquarters and also some correspondents who were in the building were subjected to beatings.

NODONG SINMUN reports that the violence provoked an angry protest by broad strata of the population and political and public circles in South Korea. The society of journalists, the New Democratic Party and a group of correspondents attached to it published a joint statement protesting against the South Korean authorities' reprisals.

JAPANESE MILITARY CIRCLES REQUEST INCREASED SPENDING

LD161533 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[V. Kudryavtsev article under rubric "On International Themes": "In Foreign Harness"]

[Text] Representatives of Japanese military circles have increasingly begun to demand an increase in military expenditure and, correspondingly, modernization of the armed forces.

Such demands were again submitted recently by G. Yamashita, chief of the Japanese National Defense Agency. At first these statements could have been taken as Yamashita's personal opinion. But when they are reiterated and are not refuted by the cabinet, the impression is created that he is expressing the government's opinion. So here we see an intensification of militarist trends in Tokyo's official policy.

Yamashita and the politicians behind him view the question of increasing the armed forces in terms of the need to enhance Japan's "sense of international responsibility" on military questions. What prompts this need? The answer is quite simple, although Japanese propaganda is attempting to obscure this issue a little more. In particular, not being notably original, it stubbornly keeps on about some kind of "Soviet danger" to Japan. Tokyo seems not to notice the consideration the Soviet Union shows toward Soviet-Japanese relations.

There is another reason why Yamashita and his supporters are seeking greater "international responsibility" in military questions. Although they are filled with chauvinist sentiments, they are nevertheless singing somebody's else's tune. Yamashita favors a further strengthening of the military alliance between Japan and the United States, making no attempt to conceal that this alliance is crucial to Japanese policy. For their part, leading U.S. figures assign his country a paramount role in their Pacific and Asian policy. Japan's militarists (and not only those in uniform) who are gradually transforming the country into an instrument of the U.S. expansionist policy based on the U.S. "military presence" in Asia readily go along with this.

By becoming increasingly involved in U.S. strategic plans, against its own national interests, Japan is itself becoming a vector of germs of tension in a vast region of the world. This summer the newspaper MAINICHI reported that Japan has promised to promote the U.S. Near East policy which cannot be regarded as anything but an aggressive policy. Japan has promised to contribute to creating a United States-Japan-South Korea military bloc which, judging by frank statements from the American administration, derives from the "position-of-strength" policy.

Obviously in the U.S. interests (and incidentally in its own interests), Japan is seeking to transform the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN] into an organization subservient to U.S. policy in Southeast Asia. Foreign Minister S. Sonoda has submitted the idea of creating a new regional organization consisting of the ASEAN countries and Japan, Australia and New Zealand. Despite the trends within ASEAN toward making Southeast Asia a zone of peace and security, Japan is attempting, via Australia and New Zealand, to link ASEAN with the ANZUS bloc and to include it in a five-sided agreement whereby Australia would be entitled to maintain military units in Singapore and Malaysia. The hand of the senior partner manipulating Japan--its chief ally in Asia--can be felt in all this.

If it seems to Yamashita and his colleagues that they are elevating Japan to the level of a world power by their calls for intensified militarization, they are deceiving themselves. In fact they are preparing for Japan a subservient role in an imperialist alliance. This is well understood by Japan's democratic circles who are increasingly opposed to the country's militarization and increasingly against stepping into the harness of U.S. Asian and Pacific policy.

III. 17 Aug 79

C 3

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

CPSU, JAPAN CP DISCUSS DEVELOPING INTERPARTY TIES

LD170929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Return Home"]

[Text] B.I. Stukalin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade, and I.I. Kovalenko, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, have returned to Moscow from a visit to Tokyo at the invitation of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee to discuss questions relating to the further development of relations between the two parties.

USSR'S MALTSEV, MONGOLIA'S DUGERSUREN CONFER IN MOSCOW

LD170829 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] A friendly meeting took place in Moscow on 13 August between V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister, and M. Dugersuren, Mongolian foreign minister, who is in the Soviet Union on vacation.

M. Dugersuren left Moscow for home the same day.

USSR OBSERVES INDIAN INDEPENDENCE, TREATY ANNIVERSARIES

Brezhnev, Kosygin Message

LD161541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Greetings message from Brezhnev and Kosygin to Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India, and Charan Singh, prime minister of the Republic of India, on Indian independence anniversary and anniversary of Soviet-Indian treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation]

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India, and His Excellency Mr Charan Singh, prime minister of the Republic of India.

On the 32d anniversary of independence we send you, the government and people of friendly India cordial congratulations and best wishes on behalf of the Soviet people, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Government and ourselves.

Soviet people have constant feelings of sympathy and friendship for the great Indian people and delight in their successes on the path of independent development. The Soviet Union and India are cooperating fruitfully in various spheres, including the international arena, and are advocating peace, the deepening of detente, its spread to all parts of the world, the establishment of genuine equality in interstate relations, noninterference in internal affairs and freedom and independence of the peoples.

We express firm confidence that friendly Soviet-Indian relations soundly based on the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation, whose eighth anniversary occurred on 9 August, will continue to develop successfully and grow stronger in the interests of our countries and for the sake of general peace and security.

We wish you and all the Indian people prosperity and personal happiness and new successes on the path of strengthening national independence and economic and social progress.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev and A. Kosygin.

Moscow Ceremony

LD161427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--A ceremony devoted to the 32d anniversary of India's independence and the 8th anniversary of the peace, friendship and cooperation treaty between the USSR and India took place in Moscow on 14 August. Taking part were B. Yazkuliyeu, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; and also a delegation of the Indian-Soviet Cultural Society headed by Sh.R. Patel, speaker of the legislative organ of Maharashtra State.

Soviet people feel respect and sincere sympathy toward the achievements of the industrious Indian people in building a new life, N.V. Goldin, president of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society and USSR minister, said in his report. The equal and mutually advantageous relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India are a good example of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

I.K. Gujral, Indian ambassador to the USSR, stressed that friendship with the Soviet Union is an integral part of India's foreign policy, which is aimed at establishing peace throughout the world.

MOSCOW CONTINUES COVERAGE OF SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

Amin Speech

LD162004 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Our correspondent (Viktor Bazulevich) reports from Kabul:

Today Amin, prime minister of Afghanistan, made a speech to representatives of the population of Kunar, Sarobi and Naghlu and other regions of the country. In spite of the malicious intrigues of the enemies of the April revolution, Amin said, the government is implementing socioeconomic transformations aimed at abolishing feudal and prefeudal relations, at democratizing the life of society and at securing the rights and liberties of the working people. Every day in Afghanistan new schools and hospitals are being opened, industrial projects are being built. All the nations and ethnic groups of Afghanistan really enjoy equal rights.

Concerning Afghanistan's relations with the USSR, the prime minister noted that the USSR is giving Afghanistan free of charge great economic and technical assistance which is a clear example of selfless friendship and fruitful cooperation.

The participants in the meeting expressed support on behalf of their compatriots for the tasks submitted by the Government of Afghanistan to build in the country a society free from exploitation and oppression, and they declared their resolve to defend with weapons in their hands the achievements of the people's revolution.

'Terrorist' Raids

LD161718 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Text] In Afghanistan, people are giving a rebuff to the intrigues of reactionary elements and the imperialists for encroaching on the country's independence and revolutionary gains. Here is a dispatch from our Kabul correspondent.

Afghan newspapers say hundreds of city dwellers and villagers are joining committees in defense of the revolution. Most committees are being set up in the provinces that border on Pakistan. It is from the territory of that country that terrorists make raids on Afghanistan. The sallies continue despite the assurances of the Pakistani authorities that they respect the sovereignty of Afghanistan. One province that borders on Pakistan is Ghazni. A band of gunmen attacked the village of (Orzu) there recently and tried to set the village school on fire. This time there were no casualties. The terrorists were repulsed and had to flee. The mad jackals, said one villagers, (Gul Mohammad), wanted to take away books from our children and to deprive us of land. But they got what they deserved. The man is one of the 3.5 million former farm laborers who have received land free for eternal use under the land reform. The mad jackals are the people who had land, money and power before the revolution of April of 1978 and who ruthlessly exploited peasants and workers.

The former feudals and other rich people do not like the changes brought about by the revolution, be it the abolition of feudalism, an end to social injustice or the efforts to liquidate illiteracy. Above all, they do not want to get reconciled to the land reform and nationalization of the natural wealth. In the village of (Orzu) they were prevented from committing a crime by the strong self-defense group but in another village, (Mostakara), bandits killed 19 peasants in mid-June, cutting off their limbs and ripping open abdomens. That is the way of counterrevolutionaries who are encouraged by some Western countries and Beijing.

It is a fact that groups of bandits are trained at secret bases in the vicinity of Afghanistan by Western and Chinese instructors and that they are armed with American and Chinese weapons. Officials in Kabul say that the active assistance given by the population makes it possible to do away with bandits who make their way into Afghanistan. But there is still gross interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan from the outside and attempts are still being made by the imperialists to provoke enmity and communal struggle in the Middle East. At meetings and demonstrations all over Afghanistan, people demand an end to any interference in the affairs of the republic. Support for people's government and the revolutionary changes in the country has gone from the trade unions, youth, peasants and women's organizations and participants in the general assembly of Muslim clergymen held in Kabul.

Kabul Paper on Counterrevolution

LD161417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[TASS Report: "Cohesion"]

[Text] Kabul, 13 August--Workers, peasants, student youth and representatives of the intelligentsia and the clergy in Afghanistan are sharply condemning the attempts of internal counterrevolution and external reaction to slow down the socioeconomic transformations being implemented in the country.

The unity of the Afghan people, the Kabul TIMES writes, attests to broad support for the aims and gains of the April revolution. The working people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the newspaper points out, see well the positive changes occurring under the people's system, which has delivered them from exploitation and tyranny. This is why broad sections of the population voice unanimous support for the country's revolutionary government.

Despite the fact that the enemies of the Afghan people receive assistance from imperialist and reactionary circles, the Kabul TIMES concludes, all their attempts to return Afghanistan to the past are doomed to fail.

PRC ACCUSED OF ARMING AFGHAN 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES'

NC161446 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 14 Aug 79 NC

[Igarev Aleksandrov commentary]

[Text] As we know, the Chinese leadership only reluctantly recognized the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] after the April 1978 revolution. In reality, Beijing severed its economic cooperation with Afghanistan.

However, all this was only a preamble, and subsequent Chinese propaganda followed that of the West in its anti-Afghan stand, the purpose of which is to disgrace the aims and contents of the revolution. As Beijing was not very hopeful about the effects of the propaganda system, it has resorted to materially supporting the forces confronting the democratic reforms in Afghanistan.

According to the DAILY TELEGRAPH, published in London, Beijing is furnishing the Afghani tribes living close to the Chinese border with the most modern machineguns and semiautomatic rifles. As stated by the French paper LE COURRIER DE POLITIQUE ETRANGER, Chinese arms get to Afghanistan via Pakistan by way of the [name indistinct] road, which was built with Chinese cooperation. In order to achieve this, Beijing has formed bogus companies, while Chinese instructors are training fugitive reactionaries in centers set up on Pakistani soil. As noted by the papers, special centers have also been set up on Chinese soil to train terrorists from among Afghan counterrevolutionaries.

Beijing's representatives in Afghanistan are attempting to intensify the activities of the DRA Government's opponents--national minorities and members of religious organizations--by using Maoist groups and some nationalist organizations like the National [name indistinct]. Information at hand shows that China encourages the leaders of these groups in their [words indistinct] with the religious organization Akhavanol Mostamin, Maoist (?groups) like Ahjar and Sorkha issue statements falsely accusing the DRA. Beijing's helpers in Afghanistan participate in the activities of armed antipeople's bands. At the same time, the leadership in Beijing tries to keep its activities from being exposed and has attempted to appear totally uninvolved in the DRA's internal politics. However, facts testify to the contrary, and the DRA Foreign Ministry was compelled to lodge an official protest with the Chinese Embassy in Kabul.

Let us see why China, which purports to befriend developing nations and freedom movements, has resorted to political intrigues against the people's Government of Afghanistan. Why doesn't the U.S. refrain from spending money on [words indistinct]? The reason is that Afghanistan wants no part in the new strategy of Beijing--that of seeking superiority. Chinese authorities have every intention of placing developing nations under their influence. Beijing's activities regarding revolutionary Afghanistan is another example of its cooperation with the forces of imperialism and reaction. One such policy (? has brought about uncertain conditions), undermined the foundations of peace and blemishing neighborly relations between nations.

AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER STOPS IN MOSCOW EN ROUTE FROM BULGARIA

LD161345 Moscow PRAVDA 14 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] The government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan headed by Shah Wali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, which arrived in Moscow the previous day en route from Bulgaria, left for home 13 August.

LAO PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN TASHKENT

LD160931 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[UZTAG report: "On a Friendly Visit"]

[Text] A Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee delegation, headed by (Chanmi Duongbutdi), member of the LPRP Central Committee and chief of its Ideology and Propaganda Section, has arrived in Tashkent. The representatives of the fraternal party are in the Soviet Union at the CPSU Central Committee's invitation.

The LPRP Central Committee delegation will be familiarizing itself with the work experience of the republic's party organizations.

Meeting With Uzbekistan Party Official

LD160933 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[UZTAG report: "A Friendly Conversation"]

[Text] On 9 August a meeting took place between L.I. Grekov, second secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, and a Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] delegation headed by (Chanmi Duongbutdi), member of the LPRP Central Committee and chief of its Ideology and Propaganda Section.

In the course of the conversation L.I. Grekov spoke about the work of the Uzbekistan party organization, the republic's economic, scientific and cultural achievements and progress in fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions.

On behalf of the delegation (Chanmi Duongbutdi) expressed gratitude for the cordial reception on Uzbek soil.

Meeting With Kapitonov

LD161347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Visit Concluded"]

[Text] A delegation of party workers of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] headed by (Chanmi Duongbutdi), member of the LPRP Central Committee and chief of an LPRP Central Committee section, was in the Soviet Union 2 through 13 August in accordance with the plan of interparty ties between the CPSU and the LPRP.

During their stay in our country the Lao comrades familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience in the sphere of party building. The delegation had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section, the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee and Leningradskiy Obkom and visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises.

The delegation was received by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. N.S. Perun, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section, participated in the talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere.

GDR CONFERENCE SEES FAILURE OF ANTICOMMUNISM

ID161431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[Correspondent V. Menshikov report under "From the Ideological Front" rubric: "Fruitless Attempts"]

[Text] Berlin--"Thirty years of the GDR and the crisis of anticommunism" was the theme of a broad exchange of opinions among eminent GDR social scientists held recently in Berlin by the editorial office of the GDR Institute of International Politics and of the economics journal IPW-BERICHT. "One of the important aspects of the GDR's 30-year existence," the journal's editorial office reported, was the subject of discussion.

The 30 years of the GDR's existence have been three decades of confrontation with imperialism in one of the hot spots of its aggressive policy aimed against social progress. The past decades have shown that the forces of reaction are on the defensive and have suffered grave defeats in this confrontation. At the same time the past decades have confirmed that the danger of imperialist intrigues has by no means diminished.

The past 30 years, Prof H. Schneider noted in his speech, show that each of the GDR's successes right up to the present process of the formation of a developed socialist society has been won in a stubborn class struggle against imperialism. The victorious nature of socialism has been clearly reflected in the crisis of anticommunism and the ever accelerating degradation of anticommunist policy and ideology. Nonetheless anticommunism remains a dangerous weapon of imperialism.

Dwelling on the history of the GDR's foundation, those taking part in the discussion stressed that with the GDR's formation a German state was created for the first time whose path has been wholly and fully determined by the nature and natural laws of our era, born of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

"The GDR's foundation," Prof H. Gambke said, "was the result and crowning achievement of the revolutionary transformations in eastern Germany which began with the German people's liberation from Hitler's fascism by the Soviet Army and were implemented by the working class in alliance with the peasantry under the SED's leadership. Imperialism proved unable to hold back this revolutionary development; the GDR's foundation signified one more defeat for imperialism, with which it has not been able to come to terms to this day."

"We now say quite rightly," Prof S. Doernberg stated, "that the 30 years of the GDR's existence coincide in time with 30 years of an ever-intensifying crisis for anti-communism. The GDR's development and its constant struggle against the theory and practice of anticommunism have helped to intensify that crisis."

"The anticommunists' special hatred for the GDR is due to the fact that, from the very start, it developed as a peace-loving, anti-imperialist state in which antifascism was a state doctrine, those taking part in the discussion noted."

The successful building of socialism in the GDR and the 30-year road which the republic has traveled have demonstrated that, both in the sphere of ideological confrontation and above all in the practical activity of the first worker-peasant state on German soil, a decisive victory has been won for the forces of anti-imperialism over anti-communism, Prof H. Gambke pointed out.

This historic victory, those taking part in the discussion recalled, was won by the socialist GDR in a hard and difficult struggle against the intrigues of imperialism, which tried to smother the young state in the cradle and mobilized against the GDR, during the cold war, the whole arsenal of subversive means: trade war, economic blockade, acts of sabotage, and subversion of the country's economy.

"As is well known," Prof M. Schmidt said, "according to the calculations of bourgeois scientists, the total damage caused to the GDR as a result amounts to 100-200 billion."

Analyzing the reason leading to the collapse of imperialist plans aimed against the GDR, those taking part in the discussion highlighted four determining factors: first, the formation of the stable socialist GDR state under the leadership of the party of the working class--the SED. This state has successfully fulfilled the function of the dictatorship of the proletariat both in organizing a new social system and in defending its gains and halting the ousted exploiters' attempts to regain their power. Second, the stable alliance with the Soviet land, with whose scientific and technical, economic, ideological and military aid the GDR was able to develop rapidly. Third, the dynamism of the socialist planned economy based on socialist ownership made it possible to augment and buildup what were initially comparatively small economic forces and to progress. Finally considerable results were produced by the emancipation of the creative forces of the working class and all working people.

Those taking part in the discussion paid special attention to analysis of anti-Sovietism as the nucleus of anticommunism. Imperialism, the scholars' speeches stressed, is not simply taking up arms against socialism in general but is concentrating its attacks against the socialist Soviet state.

"When, in an attempt to discredit us," Prof H. Meisner said, "the GDR's enemies frequently describe our republic as the USSR's closest and most loyal ally, in principle we can be proud: for we do indeed feel ourselves very closely linked with the Soviet Union."

Those taking part in the discussion resolutely exposed imperialism's attempts, which have gone on for many years and continue to this day, to drive a wedge between the fraternal socialist countries' peoples and shake the foundation of their friendship and cooperation.

"Anticommunist attacks," Prof (W. Flach) said, "have always been aimed against the GDR's close friendship with the Soviet Union. For decades hackneyed allegations that the close relations with the Soviet Union are disadvantageous to the GDR population have been dragged out constantly, but this lie does not stand up to criticism. For instance, take economic cooperation. In the past it greatly helped us to mitigate and overcome the consequences of the economic blockade organized by imperialism. It insured in the past and guarantees for the future opportunities for the successful development of our economy and makes it possible to produce output in large-scale and therefore profitable series and to use our great scientific and technical potential for the dynamic development of our countries' national economies."

The GDR's close political cooperation with the Soviet Union has been and continues to be of great benefit to the people of both countries. The worldwide recognition of the GDR in international law, the process of detente and the expansion of cooperation which has begun in Europe between states belonging to different social systems, the successful repulse of the claims of revanchism and militarism, in brief the establishment on the European Continent of the longest period of peace this century result from that unity. The friendship between the GDR and the Soviet Union, those taking part in the discussion noted again and again, benefits not only the GDR citizens but also all Europeans who cherish the cause of peace.

Recalling the reasons for the bankruptcy of the imperialist strategy of "rolling back communism," the failure of the diplomatic and economic blockade of the GDR, and the collapse of anticommunist forecasts of the GDR's "inevitable downfall," the scientists noted that these reasons lie not least in the fact that the GDR embodies a system which is historically superior to the capitalist system. This new system accords with the people's vital interests.

But in celebrating these tremendous achievements the GDR working people realize that anticommunism, despite serious defeats, is not ceasing its subversive actions against the GDR and the other fraternal socialist countries and is seeking new methods, adapting them to the altered conditions in the international situation. This is borne out by the slanderous "human rights" campaign, hostile to socialism, which has been mounted in the West. Reactionary circles are seeking to use every opportunity to achieve their aims. That is why the struggle against anticommunism in ideology and politics in all its manifestations continues to be of important significance.

USSR AIDS ROMANIAN ELECTRIC POWER DEVELOPMENT

LD162251 Moscow in Romanian to Romania 1600 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] As you know, in the socialist community countries the main guidelines of economic development for the next 5-year plan and in particular in the electric power and electrical engineering sphere are being drawn up. Our commentator Yakov Malykin writes in this connection.

The powerful turbines and various equipment produced in the USSR for the thermal and hydropower stations are extensively used in Bulgaria, Poland, Romania and other fraternal countries. Let us refer in more detail to the aid granted by the Soviet Union to the development of Romanian electrical engineering industry. It is expedient to remind you that the electric power stations built with our country's technical assistance and through the direct participation of Soviet experts provide approximately half of the electric power production in the Socialist Republic of Romania.

During the past 5-year plan six thermal and hydropower stations with a total output of 2 million kilowatts were commissioned with Soviet aid. Among the largest projects is the Iron Gates-1 hydropower station, which in 1978 alone supplied 6 trillion kilowatt hours to Romanian industry. As is known, Romania and Yugoslavia are currently building the Iron Gates-2 power station on the Danube. Soviet-Romanian talks on the delivery by the USSR of the sets for this complex were concluded in June. In all, eight generators will be installed with a capacity of 27,000 kilowatts each. Two of them will be supplied by the Soviet Union and the rest will be built by Romanian enterprises under Soviet license.

Another international construction site is the Turnu-Magurele-Nicopol complex built by Soviet and Bulgarian efforts. A large amount of the equipment required will be supplied by the USSR. The commissioning of the complex will not only provide more electric power to Romania but also make possible the irrigation of thousands of hectares of land owing to the accumulation lake of the power station. Among the electric power projects currently being built in Romania with Soviet technical assistance is also the Deva power station. The generators were designed by Soviet engineers. They designed equipment which will use low-grade coal, a fact which will make the power station one of the most economical in Romania.

It is well known that Soviet-Romanian links in the sphere of electrical engineering are not limited to the supply of equipment for power stations. Many enterprises in Romania are equipped with Soviet machinery built at Elektrosila of Leningrad. For example, powerful electric motors supplied by this factory are functioning at the Tirgoviste special grades steel plant, one of the largest metallurgical complexes in Romania.

The practice of Soviet-Romanian cooperation and the experience gained in this fruitful cooperation will undoubtedly lead to a speedy development of their national economies and to the successful implementation of the long-term program of cooperation in the sphere of energy, fuel and raw materials among the CEMA countries.

PRAVDA CITES POLITIKA ON CRIMEAN SUMMITS

LD161355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Substantial and Important Meetings"]

[Text] Belgrade, 14 August--The Crimean meetings between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and leaders of socialist countries are aimed at deepening detente in all its aspects, beginning with political and military detente, the newspaper POLITIKA writes today.

The socialist state leaders, the newspaper notes, declared their devotion to further lessening of tension on the European Continent and the harmonious combination of political and military detente. They expressed confidence in the possibility of making progress at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe and discussed the preparations for the Madrid meeting of representatives of states which took part in the all-European conference.

The participants in the Crimea meetings, POLITIKA goes on to point out, approved the Soviet-American SALT-II treaty. They thereby expressed support for Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's efforts, since the Soviet leader displayed exceptional persistence, tact and flexibility during the Moscow-Washington talks. That is why the result which crowned these talks is also a personal success for the Soviet statesman.

L.I. Brezhnev and his colleagues from socialist countries, the newspaper writes, also devoted great attention to the development of bilateral economic relations, expressing satisfaction with the successful achievement of accords intended for the long term.

L.I. Brezhnev's Crimea meetings with socialist countries' leaders, POLITIKA notes in conclusion, take place without protocol or a firm agenda. However, they are long established as substantial and important meetings aimed at developing mutual relations and joint actions by the allied socialist countries in the international arena.

MIKHAYLOV ON EUROSTRATEGIC MISSILE PLANS; LINK TO SALT

LD161341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent V. Mikhaylov: "A 'Fig Leaf' for Missiles"]

[Text] Bonn, 14 August--Talks have been held in Bonn with the Netherlands foreign minister. The main topic of the talks is the preparation of a NATO decision on deploying strategic nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The FRG foreign minister has just been discussing the details of this plan in Washington. It was decided to utilize the territory of the Netherlands and Belgium as well as the FRG for new medium-range missiles capable of carrying neutron warheads.

The operation to turn Western Europe into an American missile-carrier is being prepared with the utmost caution so as not to perturb the public in those countries prematurely. The factor of "internal resistance" in the FRG, Belgium and the Netherlands was specifically discussed at the Washington talks.

The fact is that "for the first time in the history of the Atlantic alliance," the paper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU notes, "we are concerned with the deployment of nuclear missiles capable of reaching Soviet territory." Therefore, the plan concealed beneath the label "technical modernization" is being presented in a cautious, piecemeal fashion.

It is now known that "the West German zone is envisaged as the primary one" for the deployment of these weapons. It is believed, however, that the deployment of the missiles exclusively on FRG territory would expose too greatly the special nature of American-West German relations in the Atlantic alliance and stimulate centrifugal forces in NATO. It was therefore decided in Washington to get the Netherlands and Belgium at least to agree to deploy at least a token number of new missiles. They would be a kind of "fig leaf" to cover the creation of an American strategic nuclear missile bridgehead on West German soil.

It is not known whether the Netherlands foreign minister was finally persuaded to agree to the American-West German plan. The communique published after the Bonn talks says that the question of rearmament is a "matter for the alliance as a whole" and "ought to be solved on a joint basis within its framework." The participants in the talks chose this equivocal wording in view of the strong antimilitary feelings in the FRG and in the Netherlands. As for the FRG's course "it has already been determined," SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG points out.

However paradoxical it may seem, the West European countries' interest in the continuation of detente and the final approval of the SALT II treaty is now being used to speed the passage of the American plan. During the FRG foreign minister's visit it was agreed in the American capital to get all the NATO countries to adopt a positive attitude toward the missile deployment plan in order to "increase the chances that the SALT II treaty will be ratified in the American Senate."

EUROPEAN OPPOSITION TO EUROSTRATEGIC MISSILE PLANS

LD161559 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[V. Kuznetsov article under rubric "On International Topics": "Atlantic Blackmailers"]

[Text] U.S. plans to stuff Western Europe with new American medium-range nuclear missiles have evoked a broad protest campaign on the European Continent. The Pentagon is seeking to transform Western Europe into a launching pad for its missiles capable of reaching targets on the territory of the USSR and the other European socialist countries.

The American military's designs are contrary to West European national interests and are fraught with dangerous consequences.

The methods Washington is using to gain consent for deployment of the missiles, provide a concrete illustration of the practice of "arm twisting" of the West European NATO allies. This practice is combined with squeezing the pockets of taxpayers in the North Atlantic bloc countries.

As is known, at the May NATO Council session in the Hague the United States made the members of the so-called "Eurogroup" agree to pay for 200 air defense missile systems, more than 400 planes and helicopters and 14 warships in the current year. Moreover the West Europeans must find an extra \$4.5 billion for developing the bloc's "military infrastructure." The allies agreed to agree, but they are postponing the allocation among themselves of their specific shares of the extortions from month to month. This position is meeting with irritation in Washington and the Washington POST newspaper has scolded the NATO partners, calling their actions "marketplace diplomacy."

The overt pressure is causing reaction in Western Europe. France's LE MONDE parries the transatlantic attacks with the statement that the American administration's behavior recalls cold war times and indicates a U.S. desire to confine Western Europe to "secondary roles."

The duel of words that has now been launched on both sides of the Atlantic is by no means a temporary episode; it reflects notable shifts in the relations between the partners. The West European NATO members believe they are not obliged to offer their left cheek when the transatlantic rival strikes them on their right cheek.

The squabble between the partners in the aggressive bloc is developing against the background of the growing movement in Western Europe to deepen European detente and supplement political detente on the continent with military detente. A series of demonstrations and rallies have taken place in Britain, Denmark, the FRG and other countries against the deployment of new types of nuclear weapons in Western Europe. A protest campaign has been launched in Italy against turning the Apennine Peninsula into NATO's nuclear powder keg. Johannes M. den Uyl, leader of the Netherlands Labor Party and former prime minister, has called for the expansion of the struggle against developing the arms race. A "peace caravan" has set out from Belgium to tour Western Europe with the task of involving the public in the movement of complete and universal disarmament. The movement to transform Europe into a continent of peace and cooperation has become an integral part of political life.

The serious alternative to the militarist boom announced by NATO is the proposals made by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries on curbing the arms race. The implementation of the socialist community countries' initiative on convening a political-level conference with the participation of all European states, the United States and Canada to examine concrete issues in the sphere of military detente in Europe would impart new impetus to the consolidation of international peace and security.

ZHUKOV HITS FRENCH BOOK ADVOCATING WEST EUROPE NUCLEAR FORCE

LD161339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[PRAVDA political observer Yuriy Zhukov "notes": "A Dangerous Game"]

[Text] Playing with matches is dangerous if the box of matches falls into the hands of children.

Playing with nuclear matches is a million times more dangerous when armed forces officers of advanced years start engaging in such a game.

A 175-page book dashingy entitled "Euroshima" has just been published by "Media a small Paris publishing house." Its authors are Lieutenant Colonel (Doli) from the garrison in the city of Belfort, a Captain (Karyat) who works for a certain government institution, and also a young teacher from the La Fontaine University. They give free rein to their unbridled fantasies, arguing about how it would be rather smart to arrange matters in such a way that the West European states' armed forces could stage independently, without U.S. participation, a nuclear slaughter in Europe in the manner of the U.S. slaughter in Hiroshima on 6 August 1945.

Incredible!--you will say. I agree. That's impossible--you will say. Alas, the book has been published and is being sold in France.

So how could two French officers together with a university teacher go so far as to think about a "Euroshima"? After all, it was precisely in France that in the past Parliament buried--once and for all, it seemed--the idea of creating a "European army." It is precisely France that has always advocated, and still advocates, the strictest preservation of the national character of its armed forces. It is precisely France that always protested and still protests against nuclear weapons proliferation and against nuclear weapons being offered to those countries whose armed forces are not armed with nuclear bombs.

But facts are stubborn things. As the 6 August issue of the magazine LE POINT writes in an article entitled "The Little 'Euroshima' Bomb," along with the "new right" a "new military" has also emerged. On the pretext of defense against the imagined "Soviet threat," the new military is again demanding the creation of a "European army" and, moreover, one that is armed with nuclear weapons.

Lieutenant Colonel (Doli) even notes in this book the "possible stages" of the dangerous game: First, the "conclusion of a Franco-British nuclear agreement"; then the "creation of European nuclear forces in which (West) Germany would be a participant," "the creation of a unified European defense budget," "the acceleration of arms standardization," and so forth.

"Only the key problem" the magazine LE POINT writes, "would remain: Who would press the button if the need arose?" Well now, Lieutenant Colonel (Doli) has an answer even to this: He proposes that, "should the need arise," a (West) European president, chosen by universal suffrage, would call down the "Euroshima."

You can see how simple everything seems to this "new military"! And how monstrous it all is!--let us add on your behalf.

It might have been possible to dismiss this kind of military fantasy as the paranoia of authors obsessed with a "Soviet threat" that they themselves dreamed up. But the magazine LE POINT warns that it was not fortuitous that the three authors' delirious book appeared on the scene.

Some people behind the scene are trying, the magazine writes, "by using the dynamism created by the European parliamentary elections and by making a rapid effort, to reverse the current" which once washed away and smashed to pieces the plan for the creation of a "European army."

"This new project," LE POINT stresses, "attests to the increased activity of forces which once again are advocating the creation of a 'European defense community,' which was dashed to pieces in the fifties against the rocks of parliamentary debate."

Well now, the European public has been warned. And there can be no doubt that the dangerous "'Euroshima' game" will be fittingly rebuffed by the Europeans who cherish the cause of peace and the peoples' security.

PERSHING-2 PLANS DISCUSSED DURING GENSCHER'S U.S. VISIT

LD161339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Vladimir Mikhaylov "Commentator's Column": "Spurious 'Discussion'"]

[Text] Bonn--West German Foreign Minister H. D. Genscher has visited Washington. Questions of "arms modernization," so the press reported, were the central theme of the talks which he had there. What is meant by that term?

On the eve of Genscher's trip one of his Washington partners in the talks--Z. Brzezinski, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs--announced in an interview in the magazine DER STERN that what he has in mind is "a combination of the Pershing-2 and cruise missile systems," which it is proposed to deploy "in a number of NATO countries." Special emphasis is placed on replacing Pershing-1 missiles with Pershing-2 2 missiles capable of hitting targets at distances of up to 3,000 km and carrying not only nuclear but also neutron charges. It is thus a question of creating a new nuclear missile potential in West Europe.

The intention of the authors of this plan is obvious: to change the approximate balance of NATO and Warsaw Pact military forces which now exists in the world.

The plan's initiators have been very active in their attempts to conceal its dangerous essence. To this end the discussion is being deliberately led onto a false path. Life itself now poses the question that it is time to slow down the arms race, now that the Soviet Union and the United States have signed the SALT II treaty and the real possibility has arisen of making progress along the path of disarmament. Instead of this the West is fanning an artificial hullabaloo over the "problem" of where the new weapons are to be deployed--only on West German territory or also in other European NATO countries. The chief purpose of "discussions" of this sort is to undermine resistance to the arms race on the part of broad public circles.

But times have changed. "There is a deep-seated conviction among the population that the maelstrom of war must never again spring from German soil," the Social Democratic Party Presidium points out in a statement published in the FRG on the imminent 40th anniversary of the start of World War II. "To maintain peace we need detente and disarmament." More than 30,000 West German citizens have signed the statement of the West German Committee for Peace, Cooperation and Disarmament devoted to the same date, which states that the process of easing international tension begun on the initiative of the socialist states creates possibilities for ending the arms race.

And that is why the alarm of the peace-loving public is understandable: For a new nuclear missile palisade in West Europe, if it is set up, will be an obstacle in the path of detente and peace.

DEUTSCHE WELLE BROADCASTS HIT FOR LACK OF OBJECTIVITY

LD161115 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[V. Andreyev commentary under the rubric "Remarks to the Point": "Misinformation Under the Mask of Objectivity"]

[Text] For almost 10 years now the FRG Government has pursued the so-called "new Ostpolitik," a substantial element of which is the line toward mutual understanding with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and toward detente in Europe.
[paragraph continues]

However, there are also opponents of that realistic course in the FRG. For example, Deutsche Welle or, more precisely, the editorial staff of its Russian language broadcasting service are doing everything to contribute to a deterioration of relations between our countries. Thus, it transpires that it is actually working against the policy of its own government, even though it receives millions in subsidies and representatives of the FRG's ruling parties--the Social Democratic Party and the Free Democratic Party--are members of the radio station's management bodies.

Deutsche Welle's charter says that, first and foremost, it must inform foreign listeners about life in the FRG. Such a desire, were it sincere, could only be welcomed. After all the Soviet people are certainly interested in learning about how the FRG's citizens themselves evaluate events in their own country and about what course is taken by economic and cultural development in one of capitalist Europe's most influential states. Unfortunately, the content of Deutsche Welle's broadcasts to the USSR is such that they resemble not so much information as provocation. While supposedly describing the situation in the FRG, their authors are really attempting to discredit the social system chosen by the socialist community countries. The authors of Deutsche Welle broadcasts dislike the system established in the Soviet Union. In a number of broadcasts these same authors even attempt to teach our people "the right way to live." Incidentally, most often the authors of these broadcasts turn out to be various turncoats and riff-raff, including people who betrayed the Soviet people and fought against them for the so-called "new order."

How are the broadcasts made? For instance, Deutsche Welle sets about describing the material prosperity of the FRG's inhabitants and, obviously, cites so-called "objective" figures relating to their monthly salary in rubles, for greater "clarity." At first sight the figures look impressive, but essentially they are downright trickery. For the authors of the broadcast "forget" to say that from two-thirds to three-fourths of the salary of every West German worker goes on tax payments, regular health care and pension fund contributions and annually rising rents and fees for municipal services. Moreover, the advocates of objectivity at Deutsche Welle could not fail to be aware that the method they use to mechanically translate Deutschmarks into rubles is not suitable to illustrate the real scale of monetary incomes and people's living standards as a whole in our countries. Apart from the differences in the prices structure and in consumption, in such a comparison it is also essential to take into account the entire aggregate of factors characterizing the level of satisfaction of the contemporary person's material and spiritual requirements.

Naturally, we are not going to maintain that all categories of FRG working people are leading a destitute existence. Those who have steady work live comparatively well there, and good luck to them, so to speak. But when it is airing this subject, what is to prevent Deutsche Welle from explaining the causes of unemployment, and the reasons why the numbers of unemployed are increasing, why school-leaders are unable to find student places, even in the production training system, and why a railroad engineer is not allowed to drive an engine or a mailman is not allowed to deliver the mail because he does not support the bourgeois parties? There are a number of other questions of significance to the FRG which are not properly reflected in Deutsche Welle broadcasts, despite all its claims to "objectivity."

So why not describe such procedures in the FRG itself, where millions of foreigners living and working in the FRG are in the situation of being "second class" people. Or why not answer the question of why the system of secret police surveillance over every citizen is being expanded, why a Soviet World War II film is not allowed on television and, finally, why silence is maintained over the USSR's proposals aimed at strengthening peace and detente, and why the myth of the "Soviet threat" is fanned instead.

However it is not our business to plan the programs of foreign radio stations. In no way do we want Deutsche Welle to say exactly the same as is written in the Soviet press or broadcast by Soviet radio. We respect the rights of other countries and peoples and also of their media to have their own viewpoint, and we are prepared to listen so long as even a minimum of conscientiousness is observed, but the present-day Deutsche Welle, no matter how hard it tries, is still far from becoming a respectable and serious source of information, fully aware of its responsibility for insuring peace and friendship among the peoples.

PCP APPROVES EANES' DECISION TO HOLD INTERIM ELECTIONS

LD161054 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1930 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] "Why Elections?" This is the title of an article by Boris Kotov published in PRAVDA.

The author writes that the interim elections which will take place in Portugal soon are--as the development of the political situation proves--a solution to the situation which has been affecting the country for the past 2 years. In that period of time four governments have followed one another in leading the country, and all of them have failed. The reason for this lies in the policies they implemented, because they did not want to take into consideration the reality which is Portugal after April, writes Boris Kotov.

It is precisely the policy of capitalist, Latifundist, and imperialist recovery, the process of legalizing the legislative counterrevolution--which began in 1977--which has led to the constant worsening of the government crisis, and also to the fall of successive governments, says a statement issued following the latest plenary meeting of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Central Committee.

The start of this antipopular policy, which exacerbated the situation in the country and increased the great economic difficulties already in existence, began with the first constitutional government, the cabinet of the Socialist prime minister, Mario Soares, says the PRAVDA article. Already at the time the Communist Party was warning that these policies would lead to a restoration in the country of the economic and political power of great capitalists and landowners, and to the requiescence of Portugal to international imperialism. The PCP insistently stressed that the policy of capitalist recovery was clearly contradictory to the new social and economic structures created by the revolution, that this policy would encounter firm resistance on the part of the people for they were an obstacle to the true economic recovery, to the solution of the most pressing problems. Any economic policy in Portugal can only be successful, said the PCP repeatedly, if it is based on upholding the economic structure born as a result of the revolution, (the) nationalized sectors, cooperatives, and private entrepreneurs, and on the development of each according to their own dynamics, without in any way obstructing or hindering each other.

A paradoxical situation has been created, Boris Kotov continues in PRAVDA. In the country, where a large majority of the population expresses support for the continuity and development of democratic changes, where a parliamentary majority of Socialists and Communists exists, a cynical and open attack has been made over many months on the fundamental interests and rights of the working people, on their fundamental gains. The author mentions the powerful movement of popular protest against these government policies, the street demonstrations, during which the demonstrators openly called for the dismissal of the Mota Pinto cabinet.

Boris Kotov outlines to PRAVDA's readers the development of those events: Thanks to the protests of the working people and to the joint efforts of the leftwing majority in the Assembly, the Mota Pinto cabinet was dismissed.

The Communist Party is ready to begin talks with all democratic forces, in particular with the Socialist Party, with the objective of forming in the country a government based on the parliamentary majority of the Assembly of the Republic. However, as is known, the Socialists have refused to search for a solution to the existing crisis together with the Communists, and have tried without success to ally themselves to with the rightwing forces. In these circumstances, and after difficult and lengthy political consultations and after being convinced that the attempts to form a new government based on the political parties and with the solid support of the parliamentary majority did not have a positive result, the president of the republic decided to dissolve the Assembly and call interim parliamentary elections, writes the author.

A caretaker cabinet was formed, led by Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo, who does not belong to any political party.

The PCP has discussed the solution to the crisis proposed by the president, and regards it as a positive constitutional solution. It is important, noted the plenary meeting of the PCP Central Committee, that the reactionary forces of the country, and especially the Social Democratic Party and the Social Democratic Center Party, were not able to impose their own anticonstitutional conditions on the coming elections. The paper writes: The efforts and energies of the democrats, and especially of the Communists, says the statement issued following the plenary meeting of the PCP Central Committee should now be aimed toward insuring that the results of the coming elections will allow for a democratic turn in Portugal's policies which will allow it to continue the movement toward liberty, progress, and national independence.

BRIEFS

SOVIET ORDER AWARDED--Moscow, August 14, TASS--The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet today awarded an Order of Peoples' Friendship to prominent public leader of Finland, General Secretary of the Women's International Democratic Federation Miriam Viretuominen for her contribution over a period of many years to consolidation of peace and friendship between peoples and vigorous activities in the international women's movement. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD]

U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY STRAUSS ARRIVES IN ISRAEL

LD171006 Moscow TASS in English 0955 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Text] New York, August 17, TASS--Robert Strauss, the U.S. President's special ambassador at large, came to Israel today. As is reported by the American press, the aim of his trip is to pacify Israel, to convince the Tel Aviv rulers that the United States guarantees them invariable support.

Speaking to correspondents at the airport, Robert Strauss said he would discuss with the Israeli leaders a number of incidents which caused friction between the United States and Israel.

Though he did not mention the resignation of the United States' Permanent Representative at the United Nations Andrew Young, it is quite obvious that what is implied here is, above all, the political scandal in Washington which led to his resignation. The scandal is known to have been caused by the fact that Andrew Young had a meeting with a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization which led to interference of Israel into internal affairs of the United States.

The efforts being exerted by Washington to convince Israel of the invariability of the U.S. Middle Eastern policy show that the United States makes a stake on Israel, on the Israeli-Egyptian separate deal and ignores the rights of the Arab people of Palestine, its sole and legitimate representative--the Palestine Liberation Organization.

HUSAYN CALLS FOR 'NEW FOUNDATION' TO MIDDLE EAST PEACE

LD151342 Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Paris, August 15, TASS--The United States is unable to resolve the problem of the Arab people of Palestine, therefore it is necessary to find another foundation for a Middle East settlement in place of the Camp David agreements, said King Husayn of Jordan in an interview to the newspaper AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI, which is put out here in Arabic.

He emphasized that from the viewpoint of international law neither Egypt nor the United States are entitled to resolve questions of the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

The king of Jordan declared for such a settlement of the Middle East conflict which would involve the Soviet Union and also countries of Western Europe. He highly appreciated prospects of development of Jordanian-Soviet relations. King Husayn reaffirmed his country's devotion to the resolutions of the Rabat conference of Arab heads of state and government who recognized the Palestine Liberation Organization as the only legitimate representative of the Arab Palestinian people.

Jordan, he said, insists on withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all captured Arab lands, including the eastern part of Jerusalem, recognition of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and the right to have an independent state of their own.

CUBA INTEGRATED INTO INTERSPUTNIK SYSTEM

LD160924 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Summary] Cuba now has communications facilities via the Intersputnik system. During the nonaligned conference in Havana in September all information about this international forum will be transmitted via the space communications system which unites a number of socialist countries.

SANDINIST LEADERS CITED ON TIES WITH USSR

LD161340 Moscow TASS in English 1327 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Managua, August 16, TASS--Nicaragua is striving to develop durable relations with the Soviet Union. This will be promoted by the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, it was stated by Daniel Ortega, one of the leaders of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, member of the governing council of the Provisional Democratic Government of Nicaragua.

The foreign policy line of new Nicaragua, he stressed, speaking on "Sandino Radio", is based on the principles of friendship and cooperation with all the states respecting the country's sovereignty. An end has been put to the policy of the dictatorial Somoza regime, the policy of subjugation to imperialism and cheap-sale of national wealth and independence.

Panama City, August 16, TASS--Smiling Nicaraguans and laughing children can be seen after the overthrow of the Somoza dictatorship for the first time in many long years. The victory has also brought about incalculable tasks linked with the country's restoration, it was stated here in an interview to the local television by Eden Pastora, deputy foreign minister and one of the leaders of the Sandino National Liberation Front of Nicaragua.

We have inherited from the dictatorial regime, he said, a backward country with numerous problems in the sphere of medical services, transport and communications. There is a shortage of food products, medicines and hospitals. A large number of enterprises has been destroyed, many thousands of Nicaraguans have been left without a roof overhead. However, Eden Pastora stressed, we believe that the Nicaraguan people will surmount all the difficulties and will build up a new Nicaragua.

Speaking about the formation of a new people's army in Nicaragua, Eden Pastora stressed that it would not be an instrument for suppressing the people, as under Somoza, but a defender of the interests of all Nicaraguans.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS DELIVERY OF MEDICAL AID TO NICARAGUA

LD161515 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[V. Belikov report: "Landing at Sandino Airport"]

[Text] Usually long-distance flights like this take several days to prepare but this time the three crews of the Central Administration for International Air Communications were set the task of packing as rapidly as possible.

"We were assigned the task of delivering medical supplies and children's food to the Nicaraguan capital, Managua," V. Stroyev, commander of a subunit of sophisticated IL-76T transport aircraft, said. "This freight was free aid from the Soviet trade unions to the working people of a remote country."

In the few hours remaining before take-off the crew of Pilot First Class A. Bystrov was able to prepare the enormous aircraft thoughtfully and carefully, without omitting the slightest technical detail. On the morning of 6 August pallets laden with boxes and bales began to be loaded into its open hold.

At midday they flew from Sheremetyevo and were soon in Prague. There they had to take on board several more tons of freight sent as a gift to the Nicaraguan people by the socialist countries' trade unions. Then began a flight of many hours over Western Europe and the North Atlantic--the hardest leg of the journey. The seats in the pilot's cabin were taken by a young crew headed by Aircraft Commander V. Kiselev.

"We flew all night out of sight of land," he said. "The flight to Cuba, with stop-overs, took 20 hours."

The airmen were under great strain flying the 170-ton jet aircraft over deserted ocean expanses close to the icebergs of Greenland. It transpires that in this freight aircraft one crew member can be allowed a short breather and even some exercise. There is enough room left in the airtight fuselage filled with containers and boxes.

The main advantage of the IL-76T is its highly mechanized freight-handling facilities, including inboard hoists and carriers. This was very useful after the landing at the Nicaraguan capital's airport by Pilot-Inspector A. Malytz and his crew. On the next leg of their journey they had to force their way through bad weather, which barred the way to the Central American seaboard.

The necessary call signs finally came over on the headphones and the voice of the air traffic controller uttered a new name, which had only just been given: the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport.

"The Sandinist revolutionaries," A. Malytz said, "marked their victory by renaming the capital's airport. We were given a warm and very friendly reception by members of the government and representatives of the public."

They asked us to convey their tremendous gratitude to the Soviet people for their wholehearted, selfless aid, which is very much needed now by the long-suffering Nicaraguan people as they heal the wounds left by the tyrannical regime.

SOLOMENTSEV REPORT AT RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

LD161023 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Aug 79 p 2 LD

[Text of report by Deputy M.S. Solomentsev, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, at the 10th session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet of the Ninth Convocation: "Draft Law on the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies:

The RSFSR draft law on the RSFSR Council of Ministers prepared by the government on the instructions of the Russian Federation's Supreme Soviet is submitted for your examination.

The draft law is based on a firm ideological, theoretical and legal foundation. Its basis is formed by the theses of the Marxist-Leninist teaching on the socialist state and the principles of the Soviet Government's organization and activity developed by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the founder of the world's first state of workers and peasants and head of the first Soviet Government.

The draft law on the RSFSR Council of Ministers also relies on the enormous experience of state building accumulated over the years of Soviet power. This experience is embodied in the plenums and in the works of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The draft law is in full accordance with the USSR and RSFSR constitutions and reflects the basic provisions of the law on the USSR Council of Ministers.

The task of improving the organization and activity of the administrative apparatus, as the party points out, assumes special significance at the present stage. It is dictated by the need to combine the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution with the advantages of developed socialism to produce the greatest benefit to society.

The precise work by all components in the system of Soviet organs depends largely on how correctly and fully their rights and duties are defined and enshrined in legislation. The draft law on the RSFSR Council of Ministers accords with this goal. Its adoption will be a significant step in the practical implementation of the party line of strengthening the legal basis of state and social life and increasing the efficiency and improving the quality of the leadership of economic, social and cultural building in the Russian Federation.

The law's political content consists primarily in the fact that it defines the CPSU's Leninist course. The draft proceeds from the constitutional provision that the leading and directing force of Soviet society and the nucleus of its political system is the Communist Party which exists for the people and selflessly serves them.

The party's political leadership is an objective law-governed feature of the development of socialist society. Armed with Marxist-Leninist teaching, our party defines the general prospect for the country's development and the Soviet state's domestic and foreign policy line and directs the Soviet people's great creative activity.

The party steadfastly insures the systematic, scientifically substantiated nature of the struggle for the victory of communism. That is why it is natural that the Soviet people link all our homeland's achievements with the communists' party.

The working people of the Russian Federation and of the entire Soviet country are closely rallied around their own Communist Party and its combat headquarters--the Central Committee headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, an outstanding politician of our time and a loyal Leninist.

I.

Comrade deputies! The draft law submitted for your examination defines the legal status of the Council of Ministers--the Russian Federation's Government--as the supreme executive and administrative organ of state power in the RSFSR.

The Council of Ministers is formed by the republic's Supreme Soviet and is answerable and accountable to it and, in the period between sessions, to the Supreme Soviet Presidium. This expresses the provision enshrined in the Constitution that in our country all power belongs to the people and the people exercise state power through the soviets of peoples' deputies.

The broad involvement of working people in active administrative activity and the still fuller utilization of their experience and knowledge are an important means of further democratizing the Soviet state.

The draft defines the role and tasks of the republic's Council of Ministers in implementing the functions of the socialist state of the whole people. In accordance with Article 125 of the republic's Constitution, it is within the government's competence to resolve all questions of state administration within the jurisdiction of the RSFSR since they are not within the competence of the Russian Federation's Supreme Soviet and its Presidium.

Basic principles of the government's activity which have been verified by life are also enshrined: democratic centralism, socialist federalism, socialist legality, publicity and consideration of public opinion.

In accordance with this, the activity of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and also of other union republics' governments, is directed and coordinated by the Government of the Soviet Union.

The USSR Council of Ministers, as Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, stressed in a report at the USSR Supreme Soviet session last July, adopts measures to strengthen the cohesion of the country's nations and nationalities for the purpose of jointly building communism and insures that the interests of the USSR and the union republics are combined.

The draft law stipulates that the RSFSR Government cooperate with the USSR ministries, state committees and departments in implementing the economic and social development plans and the most important comprehensive state-wide, intersectorial and regional programs. Thus account is taken of the relations prevailing in practice between the republic's council of ministers and the USSR central administrative organs.

The republic's government is also required to exercise and does exercise effective control over the implementation on RSFSR territory of the decisions of the USSR supreme organs of state power and administration.

In particular, the discussion in the RSFSR Council of Ministers of questions of the course of fulfilling the plans for the construction and commissioning by union construction ministries of projects and capacities in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone and chemical industry enterprises, the implementation of environmental conservation measures and others provide examples of this.

While speaking of the RSFSR Council of Ministers as a component part of the unified system of organs of Soviet state administration, I would like to note that in practical work its direct links with the governments of the other union republics in resolving the joint tasks envisaged by the union legislature and the state economic and social development plans are being increasingly developed.

Thus practice aimed at further strengthening the friendship of all our country's nations and nationalities is fully considered in the draft law.

The Leninist principles of the Soviet Government's activity reflected in the draft law provide convincing evidence of the Soviet state system's democratism.

II.

Comrade deputies! In accordance with the Communist Party's decisions one of the main directions of the activity of the RSFSR Council of Ministers is to pursue within the limits of its competence a unified socioeconomic policy and insure the dynamic, systematic and balanced development of the national economy.

All organs of Soviet state administration resolve, under the party's guidance, the common tasks linked with creating communism's material and technical base, improving socialist social relations and transforming them into communist relations, raising the working people's living standards, insuring the country's security and consolidating peace.

Under the conditions of developed socialism the Russian Federation together with our entire country has achieved great successes in economic and social development and in improving the people's well-being. The Soviet people's selfless labor under the Communist Party's leadership has insured steady growth of the economy and created a mighty production and scientific-technical potential.

The 8th, 9th and 10th 5-year plans have been marked by remarkable achievements. In this period the republic's national income has risen 130 percent and the volume of industrial production has risen more than 140 percent. The average annual gross agricultural output in the last 3 years showed an increase of 39 percent by comparison with the 7th 5-Year Plan.

High indicators have been achieved in the RSFSR in implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the current 5-year plan targets. All sectors of the national economy are developing successfully. The volume of industrial and agricultural production is increasing.

The growth of oil extraction, including gas condensate, alone has been almost 100 million tons during the current 5-year plan and gas extraction has increased by 70 billion cubic meters. The generation of electricity and the production of metals, machines and equipment and chemical industry goods are increasing. Consumer goods production has grown by 11 percent. Last year R700 million of consumer goods were produced in excess of the plan.

The contribution of Siberia, the Far East and the north to strengthening the country's economic potential is becoming increasingly substantial with every passing year.

All these achievements convincingly demonstrate the advantages of the socialist planned economy and the tremendous creative forces of the Soviet people. They are the result of the party's scientifically substantiated economic policy which has been elaborated and consistently implemented since the CPSU Central Committee October (1964) Plenum.

The increased scales of production, the increased complexity of economic relations and the modern scientific and technical revolution make new and increasingly high demands on administration. The importance of improving administration and planning in accordance with the 25th CPSU Congress decisions is stressed by the party Central Committee and by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches.

The consistency in following this line has been clearly manifested in the recent CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on Increasing Production Efficiency and the Quality of Work."

A task of great state importance has been set: to improve the standards of planning and management and bring them into line with the demands of the present stage--the state of developed socialism, to achieve a significant increase in the efficiency of social production, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and labor productivity growth, and to improve the output quality and on that basis to insure a steady rise in the country's economy and the Soviet people's well-being.

It is planned to elaborate proposals for the further improvement of the organizational structure of administration, making provision therein for measures to overcome departmental fragmentation and improve sectorial and territorial administration and organizational forms for the realization of targeted programs, and also proposals on enhancing the role of the soviets of people's deputies in economic building and extending labor collectives' rights and initiatives.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution is a specific program of action for all the Russian Federation's state organs in further improving the planned management of the economy, develop democratic principles in production management and increase labor collectives' creative initiative.

The nature and extent of the RSFSR Council of Ministers' powers envisaged in the draft law in the sphere of the economy, planning, finances, labor and wages, science and technology, and social and cultural building are determined taking into account the demands of time and the decisions of the Communist Party and Government of the Soviet Union.

The draft law contains a clear provision that the RSFSR Council of Ministers is authorized to secure the development of the republic's economy as a component part of the country's unified national economic complex on the basis of the state plans, taking into account sectorial and territorial principles and combining centralized administration with economic independence and initiative on the part of enterprises and associations.

These provisions are of particularly great importance in connection with the great deal of work being done in our country to improving the siting of productive forces. At the present time comprehensive regional programs are being elaborated and implemented on Russian Federation territory which provide an opportunity to reveal and utilize additional reserves for raising social production efficiency.

I am talking about major territorial production complexes such as the northwest Siberian, the Sayanskiy, the Yuzho-Yakutskiy and the Timano-Pechorskiy plus the Kursk magnetic anomaly Kanskayachinsk coal basin zones. The opening up of the zones along the Baykal-Amur main railroad, whose construction is being successfully implemented, requires a comprehensive approach.

Joint active work by central and local organs and the maximum consideration of the potential of various regions in state plans will make it possible to insure the comprehensive and social development of each autonomous republic, kray and oblast.

The Russian Federation Government devotes great attention to questions of further boosting agriculture in accordance with the party's Leninist agrarian policy and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) and July (1978) plenums.

Last year output in the RSFSR gross agricultural reached almost R60 billion for the first time. On an annual average in the current 5-year plan the gross grain harvest has been 124 million tons as against 103 million tons in the previous 5-year period and 77 million in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. In recent years gross grain harvests have increased appreciably. However they still do not cover all requirements, especially in stockraising. That is why increasing grain production remains as before a central sector of work in the countryside.

The republic government, local soviet and agricultural organs, and kolkozoes and sovkhoses are working on achieving a yield of 20 quintals of grain per hectare in the RSFSR as a whole in the very near future. Taking account of the fact that last year farms in the republic obtained on average of 17.7 quintals per hectare, this new target is entirely attainable. The draft law's provision that the government is required to insure an increase in production efficiency and work quality is oriented toward the resolution of this task.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers' attention is also focused on the all-round growth of potato, vegetable, fruits, sugar beet, flax and fodder crops production and the accelerated development of all stockraising sectors in order to fully meet the population's growing demand for high-quality food products and industry's demand for raw material.

There is a great deal to be done to implement the RSFSR Non-Chernozem transformation program and also the program for the development of land reclamation construction in other zones of the republic.

The problem of reducing losses of agricultural produce and improving its transportation, storage and processing is becoming increasingly urgent with the growth in the volume of production. Additional funds and material resources are being allocated to this sphere. A thrifty attitude to everything grown in fields and produced on farmsteads acquires special significance in the difficult weather conditions of the current year. Maximum mobilization of efforts to insure good results output production both in crop growing and in stockraising is essential.

A great deal of work is being done in the republic to improve construction affairs and raise the effectiveness of capital investments. Last year alone capital investments in the RSFSR national economy totaled more than R80 billion--2.4 times more than in 1965. During the years of the current 5-year plan period as a whole fixed production capital worth almost R207 billion has been commissioned. Over 400 large-scale industrial enterprises and 3.75 million apartments and houses have been built.

In view of the constant increase in the scale of construction the importance of improving the organization and administration of this sector, raising the quality of construction work, concentrating resources, making strict economies on resources and observing plan discipline is increasing. The Council of Ministers will continue to orient the activity of ministries and departments, autonomous republic councils of ministers and local soviet ispolkoms toward achieving this. The draft law which has been submitted envisages corresponding powers for the government.

In our time tremendous significance attaches to protection of environment and the rational utilization and reproduction of natural resources. Expenditure on this in the republic will exceed R1.1 billion this year. The draft law reflects the government's powers in solving ecological problems.

Successes in economic development, as is known, form the basis for improvements in the working people's life. And our achievements here are self-evident. In the first 3 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan alone per capita real incomes in the RSFSR increased 11 percent, average wages of workers and employees rose almost 10 percent and kolkhoz members' earning increased 18 percent. The incomes of less affluent families increased substantially.

Along with the rise in incomes, demand for food products, cultural and consumer service products and diverse services began to be satisfied more fully. In the first 3 years of the 5-year plan retail trade turnover increased by 13 percent and the volume of consumer services by 22 percent. In comparison with 1965, trade turnover has increased 2.2 times and consumer services 4 times.

Public consumption funds--from which the population is granted free medical services and education, pensions, benefits and students grants are paid and free and concessionary-rate travel vouchers for sanatoriums and rest homes are allocated--are a great gain of socialism and an expression of its genuine humanism and justice. In 1978 the volume of payments and benefits from the public consumption funds averaged R450 for every inhabitant of the republic.

The USSR and RSFSR constitutions proclaim for the first time the right of citizens to housing. The real content of this right is evidenced by the fact that in the first 3 years of the 5-year plan alone more than 18 million RSFSR citizens--almost one citizen in every seven--changed his residence. A broad housing program will continue to be implemented.

Great successes have been achieved in the field of public health and the organization of working people's leisure. Major achievements have been recorded in cultural building in all autonomous republics, krais and oblasts and all RSFSR autonomous oblasts and autonomous okrugs.

The consistent implementation of the party's socioeconomic program will remain one of the most important areas of the republic government's activity. The broad scale of this work and active participation therein by Soviet Russia's working people create increasingly firm guarantees of the citizens' rights and freedoms proclaimed by the USSR and RSFSR constitutions and other Soviet laws. The implementation of radical social transformations in the life of RSFSR working people provides graphic evidence of the realization of the Communist Party's program provision: "everything in man's name and for man's benefit."

III.

Comrade deputies! Decisions adopted by the CPSU in recent years and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's works and speeches have formulated new demands for management under the conditions of mature socialism, developed Leninist principles of leadership and determined ways to improve the structure of the administrative apparatus and improve the forms and methods of administrative work. "Without a well-coordinated state apparatus operating efficiently at every level," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has pointed out, "leadership of the complex and sensitive organism of the modern economy and other aspects of life of the society is impossible."

Full consideration is given to this important provision in the draft law, under the RSFSR Council of Ministers determines tasks, functions and organizational and operational procedures for republic and local administrative organs and adopts measures to improve the style and methods of their work.

Systematically monitoring the activity of RSFSR ministries, state committees and departments, the republic government strives to insure that each of these organs makes full use of its rights and bears full responsibility for the state of affairs in the field under its jurisdiction.

The Council of Ministers systematically examines questions concerned with raising production efficiency and improving the management of various sectors of the national economy and sociocultural building. In the last 3 years alone the RSFSR Government has examined the activity of virtually all RSFSR ministries and departments linked with the development of production and the fulfillment of plan targets. Specific measures have been adopted to raise the standard of their work.

With a view to improving the system of state administration organs, as is known, the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium recently formed the RSFSR Union-Republican Ministry of Communications on the recommendation of the republic government and also transformed certain organs of RSFSR state administration.

RSFSR state committees for the provision of petroleum products, for material and technical supply and for viniculture and the wine-making industry have been formed under the RSFSR Council of Ministers on the basis of main administrations. This will undoubtedly promote the better organization of work relating to the management of the corresponding sectors of the economy.

One of the key questions of the activity of the RSFSR Council of Ministers in accordance with the Communist Party line is to combine the centralized solution of questions of state administration with the development of local organs' initiative. This approach is the best insurance of the comprehensive solution of questions of economic and sociocultural building and galvanizes the masses' creativity.

Taking account of the principles of democratic centralism and socialist federalism, the draft law determines the RSFSR Council of Ministers' relations with autonomous republic councils of ministers. The RSFSR Government directs and verifies the activity of ASSR councils of ministers within the limits of its authority.

In turn the councils of ministers of the autonomous republics participate in the solution of many important questions by the RSFSR Government and submit proposals of their own for examination by it. The RSFSR Government insures the necessary interaction between autonomous republic councils of ministers and RSFSR ministries and departments and exercises leadership over the activity of the executive committees of local soviets of people's deputies.

Reliable guidelines for the activity of the entire system of organs of state power and administration in this important matter are provided by the policy of the Communist Party and its Central Committee aimed at further strengthening the fraternal friendship of all our country's nations and nationalities and strengthening the cohesion of the Soviet people--a new historical community of people.

In its work the RSFSR Council of Ministers devotes a great deal of attention to the implementation of the party's course aimed at developing socialist democracy and the Soviet way of life in every way. Under the conditions of mature socialism the economic basis of socialist democracy has strengthened, citizens' rights have become more multifaceted and the material guarantees of these rights have become stronger. The RSFSR Council of Ministers strives for the strict observance of legislation by republic and local administrative organs, the growth of legal standards in their work, the strengthening of legality and the protection of public order.

Here the republic government sees its task as being not only to insure unswerving observance of USSR and RSFSR laws and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions and instructions but also to carry out extensive work to improve legislation.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers have formulated and approved a program for bringing the republic's legislation into line with the USSR and RSFSR constitutions. In accordance with this program, which is closely coordinated with the union plan for legislative work, the preparation of a systematized compilation of RSFSR legislation is underway and a code of republic laws is being prepared. The draft law which has been submitted is also part of this program.

Vladimir Ilich Lenin's instruction that the machinery of Soviet administration must operate efficiently, precisely and speedily is particularly topical at this time. The republic's government devotes substantial attention to improving the organization of its own activity, its work style and methods and the monitoring and verification of the execution of adopted decisions.

All this is done on a democratic basis, with the broad working masses involved and publicity--an immutable principle in the activity of all state organs--observed.

Under the draft law highly important questions relating to the RSFR Council of Ministers' powers are examined at council sessions. In accordance with the RSFSR Constitution, the draft law provides for the operation of a permanent Council of Ministers' organ--the Presidium--which resolves questions linked with insuring leadership of the national economy and other questions of state administration.

The permanent and temporary commissions of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and its Presidium constitute one specific form of soviet democratism in state administration. Every year they examine more than 150 diverse questions linked with the work of republic ministries and departments, local soviet ispolkoms and also enterprises, establishments and organizations under union-level jurisdiction located on RSFSR territory. Taking many years of positive experience into account, the draft reflects the government's right to form such commissions and also other working organs. The establishment of the legal status of the RSFSR Government apparatus and the determination of its tasks and structure is deemed urgent. The draft envisages the adoption of corresponding regulations.

The draft law determines the procedure for the adoption and publication of resolutions and instructions. This accords with the Communist Party's line and with constitutional demands for the population to be systematically informed about the work of Soviet organs and for publicity to be intensified.

IV.

Comrade deputies: From the first days of the formation of the Soviet state the main objective of its activity in the field of domestic policy and foreign relations, as is known, has been concern for peace. The preservation of peaceful relations, consolidation of international security, development of friendship and cooperation with various countries and peoples, termination of the arms race and disarmament all stem from the very essence of our society--a society of peaceful creative labor, democracy and humanism.

Like the entire Soviet people, the working people of the RSFSR warmly approve and support the foreign policy course of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and the tireless activity of the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally.

The citizens of the RSFSR interpreted the results of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's meetings with the leaders of fraternal socialist community countries and his talks with the heads of state and government of France, the FRG, the United States, Austria, Italy and other countries as tremendous concern for the peaceful life of Soviet people and the strengthening of socialism's positions. The Vienna signing of the strategic offensive arms limitation treaty between the USSR and the United States was a great contribution to the cause of peace and international security.

RSFSR workers, kolkhoz members and members of the intelligentsia see it as their duty to respond with selfless labor to the concern of the party and Soviet state to strengthen peace. As an integral part of the unified union state the RSFSR makes its contribution to the realization of the peace program and is participating on an every increasing scale in economic and cultural cooperation with foreign countries.

Goods produced in the RSFSR are now exported to 118 countries of the world. The volume of export deliveries from the RSFSR has more than trebled since 1970. Scientific and technical cooperation with organizations and firms in socialist and capitalist states and developing countries is also expanding constantly.

Within the limits of its powers the RSFSR Council of Ministers devotes special attention to questions of the development of economic ties with enterprises and organizations in the socialist community countries in accordance with our party's course aimed at further deepening socialist economic integration.

Such major projects as the Ust-Ilim pulp plant, the Kiyevbayevskiy asbestos mining and enriching combine and ferrous metallurgy enterprises on the basis of the Kursk magnetic anomaly are being built on RSFSR territory with the participation of CEMA member countries. The giant Soyuz main gas pipeline stretches from Orenburg to the fraternal countries.

In its approach to the resolution of practical tasks linked with the USSR's participation in integration processes, the republic Council of Ministers is guided invariably by the 25th party congress' instructions that the strict and precise fulfillment of measures collectively mapped out by the fraternal countries is a sacred duty for everybody linked with this sector of work.

While consistently pursuing a policy of peace and striving for the consolidation and deepening of detente the Communist Party and the Soviet state at the same time take account of the fact that there are forces in the world opposed to this process, keen to complicate the international situation and ready to jeopardize the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and their friends and allies. In this connection the draft law makes provision for the RSFSR Council of Ministers to adopt measures within the limits determined by the USSR Constitution to insure the country's state security and defense capability and to participate in equipping the USSR Armed Forces with everything necessary for them to fulfill their duty to the people--to reliably defend the socialist fatherland.

Comrade deputies: The draft law submitted for your examination, by making high demands of the activity of the RSFSR Government, will help to improve the organization and work of the Council of Ministers and all our republic's state institutions.

At the same time, by revealing the scale and nature of the government's activity in full and in depth, the law will undoubtedly exert a beneficial influence on the political and labor activeness of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the intelligentsia and all the working people of the RSFSR and will make it possible to involve citizens on a broader scale in work relating to the administration of state and public affairs.

The determining significance of the shaping in every Soviet person of high awareness and the readiness, will and ability to build communism is reflected with renewed force in the CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work." The party teaches the inculcation in every Soviet person of a sense of personal involvement in state affairs and everything for which the motherland lives and a vital interest in the successes of our common cause.

In its daily activity to resolve complex and diverse tasks the RSFSR Council of Ministers relies on the broad support and creativity of the masses led by the CPSU.

The Leninist Communist Party pools all the forces of Soviet society. Fulfilling the role of the political leader of the working class and all working people, the CPSU acts as the collective intellect of the entire Soviet people and is leading them along the correct road, along Lenin's course. The guarantee of successful progress by our motherland toward the victory of communism lies in the party's leading role.

Esteemed comrade deputies: The Council of Ministers requests the RSFSR Supreme Soviet to approve the draft law submitted for your examination.

TADZHİK ACADEMY PRESIDENT DEFENDS USSR NATIONALITIES POLICY

LD161221 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Article by Mukhamed Asimov, president of the Tadzhik SSR Academy of Sciences, under the rubric "On the Fronts of Ideological Struggle": "Gambling on a Lie"]

[Text] Dushanbe--A Soviet national exhibition was recently held with great success in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The Afghan leaders, viewing the exhibition, drew attention to the decoration of a tearoom by Tadzhik craftsmen. Admiring this work, Comrade Nur Muhammad Taraki said: "Look how national art flourishes under socialism, how the USSR preserves national traditions, yet they still say that socialism destroys all that is national."

Indeed, how many articles have been written, monographs and collections published, and words broadcast by so-called "Sovietologists" maintained at the expense of the imperialist powers, furiously slandering the CPSU's nationalities policy. Here, as the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" stresses, our opponents use every means: distorted information and the tendentious interpretation of facts, silence, half-truths and simply shameless lies.

In recent years "Sovietologists" have been seeking more and more often to present a distorted picture of the life of the Soviet Central Asian republics' peoples. Scientific gentlemen from Colombia University in the United States are particularly zealous. Their leader is Prof Edward Allworth, long famed for his unrestrained anti-Sovietism and incompetent thinking. Allworth publishes his rambling "works" in the United States and Britain.

The voices of Beijing chauvinists are to be heard increasingly loudly in the general anti-Soviet chorus. This alliance has one goal: to try, on the one hand, to sow the poisonous seeds of nationalism and, on the other, to weaken the international influence of the experience of socialist building accumulated in our republics. [paragraph continues]

In particular, this "chorus" would like to weaken the magnetic force of the USSR'S resolution on the nationalities question--one of the most acute questions of our day.

These excuses for Sovietologists have to change their tactics constantly. Not long ago they were trying in vain to convince the world public that the peoples of Central Asia still inhabit a colonial, agrarian tributary of Russia such, they say, as existed under tsarism. Nobody believes that fable now.

Can the industrial might of our Central Asian republics really be hidden from the eyes of people throughout the world? In Tadzhikistan, for instance, profits from industrial enterprises make up more than half the national income. Today more than 100 sectors of industry in Soviet Tadzhikistan produce so much of various kinds of products that not only are the republic's ever increasing requirements satisfied but Tadzhik products are delivered to other regions of the USSR and exported to more than 40 foreign countries. And how was it under tsarism, during the rule of the "sun" emir of Bukhara? Tadzhikistan had nothing to export; everything was imported, even nails.

And who can fail to be impressed by such energy giants as the Nurek GES, with the world's highest dam? This is a symbol of the alliance of labor and knowledge, an alliance multiplied by the creative force of Soviet patriotism and the friendship of peoples. The Nurek GES will soon be working at its full capacity of 2.7 million kilowatts, with a vast reservoir for irrigation purposes. And the Tadzhik aluminum plant, the Yavan electrochemical plant, the Tadzhik textiles machine building plant.... And these are only links in the unbroken process of my republic's industrial development. Ahead are the Rogunskiy, Dashtidzum and other energy giants, which will surpass even the unique Nurek construction. These are manmade, earthly suns. In prerevolutionary times the Tadzhiks lit their houses with torches and wick lamps and had no conception of electricity.

How strikingly the picture of our modern agricultural production differs from the poor farming of the past, based on the underproductive and exhausting labor of peasants. Primitive implements such as the omach--a wooden plow--have been museum pieces in Soviet Tadzhikistan. Mighty tractors, improved seeders which sow accurately, combines and various kinds of modern machinery now work in the fields. Many scientific research institutions, experimental stations and backup centers help rural workers to obtain steady high yields of cotton, grapes and citrus fruits. Incidentally, cotton growers in Tadzhikistan, and now in certain other regions of Central Asia, are firmly holding on to first place in the world for raw cotton yields. This astonishes U.S. cotton specialists who come to our country.

And how the appearance of our villages and the life and mode of existence of rural workers have changed, beyond recognition. Every house has adequate amenities, electricity, radio, television, tape recorders, books. Can all this be hidden from the eyes of those who visit our region, from the tens and hundreds of thousands of people who come to us from all corners of the earth? Under these conditions the "Sovietologists" can no longer speak and write about our economic and cultural backwardness. Even they are forced to acknowledge, through clenched teeth, our successes in the sphere of the economy, education, health care and science.

And can it be possible to keep quiet about something so well known throughout the world as the creation of academies of sciences in all the union republics? The well-known Orientalist Richard (Fray), who is a compatriot of the anti-Sovietist Allworth and has visited Tadzhikistan repeatedly, has noted: "As a scientist, I particularly wish to stress the high standard of the Tadzhik people's intellectual achievements. [paragraph continues]

Many people there are involved in science, and there are many specialists in various professions. Multifaceted research is carried out by Tadzhik scientists into their people's history, culture, language and literature. (I quote the visitors' book of the Tadzhik SSR Academy of Sciences--author).

Prof Zdenek Marsatka, vice president of the European society of Endoscopists, also writes of the high standard of research being carried out by scientists in Tadzhikistan: "Scientists at the Tadzhikistan Institute of Gastroenterology have adopted all the methods used in the world's best clinics for the purposes of diagnostic and cure."

Now let us turn to the attempts by unscrupulous Western pseudoscientists to discredit the Soviet nationalities policy by coming out allegedly "in defense" of national traditions, language and literature, and art.

Yes, the Central Asian peoples' successes in the sphere of the economy, science and technology are indisputable but, as the "Sovietologists" assert, they erase national individuality and exoticness, they break with traditions and tend to Russify.

These myths are based on Kipling's philosophy that East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet. This philosophy is intended to serve as justification for the colonial policy of European capitalism.

Science has long since proved the groundlessness of the Eurocentric approach, and of the Asiocentric approach, too. Eastern and Western civilizations have developed in accordance with the same general sociological laws. I would point out that the division into East and West is itself relative.

The once "fossilized" East has now, first and foremost in the Soviet Union, become involved in a new life and opened the doors to a new culture. This is not a loss of individuality, but on the contrary, the acquisition of its own dignity, the acquisition of genuine individuality--in its way of life, in day-to-day conditions, in art, in architecture, music and literature.

In old Central Asia the treasurehouses of culture, including the classics of Tadzhik and Persian literature, were only accessible to the few. They are now open to all. Culture is acquiring new features, it is facing toward all mankind. And can an isolated, enclosed individuality exist at all? No one people has ever been, or ever could be, a Robinson Crusoe. From ancient times Central Asia was at the junction of various civilizations, and the art of the peoples living there absorbed the most diverse, advanced currents and thereby became brighter and richer.

Only ignorant people can defend the thesis that introduction to world culture means Europeanization, Russification and so forth. Has our culture really lost anything by becoming acquainted with symphonic music or being enriched with the genre of the novel? Of course not. The same can be said about opera, ballet, symphony, drama. Today these genres have grown such deep roots in the national culture of the Central Asian peoples that it is impossible to imagine our modern national, socialist culture without them.

As early as 1933, when the first scientific session of the USSR Academy of Sciences to study Tadzhikistan's production forces was held in Leningrad, the workers of the cradle of the October Revolution told its participants that they would do everything to help the Tadzhik people in every way to develop their economy and culture as quickly as possible. This was one manifestation of the Russian people's lofty internationalism.

That is why Tadzhiks, like other peoples reborn to a new life, feel boundless gratitude and love toward the great Russian people and their language, which has become the language of international intercourse, the language of friendship and fraternity. Old and young are drawn to the Russian language as all living things are drawn to the sun, to the light. These sacred feelings of friendship and fraternity are incomprehensible to embittered bourgeois "Sovietologists" and their Beijing yesmen.

The resolution on the nationalities question on the most humanist basis and the establishment of true equality and fraternity among people is socialism's great gain. It is an invaluable contribution to human civilization. We have created the prototype of the future worldwide fraternity of people of which the best minds of all times and peoples have dreamed. Verses by the great Eastern sage Sadi on the fraternity of the people of the world are engraved on the walls of the UN building in New York; engraved as if for the edification of people today and tomorrow.

The brilliant Pushkin believed that a time would come "when the peoples, forgetting discord, will join in a great family."

The era of equality and fraternity is counted from the famous salvo from the "Aurora." Today the eyes of all peoples are turned toward our country--the motherland of the world's first socialist state, the reliable bulwark of peace and progress. And however hard our ideological opponents try, they cannot cover the radiant sun of the great truth of socialism with a dirty fog of lies.

In our country peoples of the East and West have formed a mighty socialist community and joined in the great family of brother peoples. Let the bourgeois slanderers among "Sovietologists" lament the fact that we have left behind the dirty, mud-hut village and the emir's tyranny, let them rage about how we have acquired true human happiness. Nobody can stop our forward movement.

CSA REPORTS ON HARVEST PROGRESS IN MAJOR GRAIN AREAS

LD161822 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

["Rural News" program presented by Semen Astakhov]

[Summary] "Good day comrades. Today our program is devoted to harvesting in the major grain rayons of the country--the Volga region, Siberia and Kazakhstan. According to USSR Central Statistical Administration data, grain and legume crops have been reaped on two-fifths of the total area in the country."

In Saratovskaya Oblast, the harvesting of grain crops is still in full swing. The mass winter sowing has started and the sowing of winter rye, Saratovskaya-4, has been completed on 400,000 hectares. Winter wheat is also being sown in the Volga region. Up to 1.5 million hectares has to be sown to this crop.

In the RSFSR, more than 10 percent of the total area is occupied by winter grain crops.

According to the USSR minister of agriculture, farms in the following oblasts are lagging behind in preparation of fields for winter sowing. These are Yaroslavskaya, Vladimirskaya, Ivanovskaya, Kaliningradskaya and Gorkovskaya oblasts, as well as the Bashkirskaya, Chuvashskaya and Mariyskaya autonomous republics.

Machine operators in Saratovskaya Oblast are completing the threshing of cereals on the second million hectares and the harvesting of spring wheat has started. In Altayskiy Kray, threshing has to be completed on 4.7 million hectares of grain crops, sugar beets. Also, potatoes have to be dug up and hundreds of thousands of hectares of oil-bearing and other fodder crops have to be cleared. There is some lagging behind in some areas due to lack of material and technical means for harvesting. The supply of trailers for Niva combines is being held up. Another association is not dispatching the tires which were requested for Zil trucks and yet another enterprise is not supplying tires for K-701 tractors.

In Alma-Ata, a large consignment of tires for the K-700 tractor has been held up. Lack of fuel and oil is also worrying but the main thing at present is transport. The harvest cannot be completed on time until additional transport is obtained from outside the kray.

In Kazakhstan, all 19 oblasts are harvesting grain crops. A total of 100,000 combine harvesters have been prepared but there are a total of 113,000 in Kazakhstan, which means that 13,000 are not yet involved because of lack of spare parts and many are not repaired well enough and have not been accepted by inspecting commissions. A total of 25,000 tractor and trailer combinations are to be used in harvesting this season.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 16 AUGUST

LD170618 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 16 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Tadzhikistan farmers have planted an area of more than 300,000 hectares of cotton.

Despite the difficult weather conditions, they have all possibilities for successfully fulfilling their pledge to supply 885,000 tons of raw cotton. (0100 GMT)

In Kuybyshevskaya Oblast, reaping of grain crops is being completed on the first million hectares. Over 100,000 tons of wheat, barley and other crops have already been sold to the state. (0500 GMT)

Harvesting of barley has started in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of northern Kazakhstan, in Kokchetavskaya and Tselinogradskaya oblasts. In Tselinogradskaya Oblast, pledges are being reviewed in response to an appeal by virgin land pioneers. (0900 GMT)

In Orlovskaya Oblast, grain crops have been harvested from an area of 500,000 hectares. (1600 GMT)

In Kazakhstan, harvesting has been completed on 5 million hectares. It is ending in Volgogradskaya Oblast, where 2.8 million hectares have been cut. (1752 GMT)

The first thousands of tons of high quality grain crops have arrived at elevators and reception points in Altayskiy Kray. The area of high yield Saratovskaya-29 and Tselinnaya-20 wheat has been enlarged each year and this year occupies nearly 3 million hectares. The harvest rate is quite good, but the grain is hard to handle, as it has been damaged by wind over large areas. In Kurskaya Oblast, grain has been cut on 950,000 hectares, which is 85 percent of the total. (1900 GMT)

In Volgogradskaya Oblast, grain has been gathered on 2.8 million hectares, which is over 96 percent of the sown area. (1930 GMT)

EDITORIAL NOTES GRAIN HARVEST PROBLEMS IN EASTERN REGIONS

LD170957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Eastern Regions Start Harvesting"]

[Text] The boundless expanses of virgin land have turned yellow. The ripe ears have swelled and begun to rustle in the wind. The first swathes of wheat are already lying in the harvest field. The hour is nigh when the harvest campaign will gather speed everywhere. The steppe hums with the sound of engines, the amber grain gushes into the hoppers and streams in a mighty river onto the threshing floors and into the elevators.

The 26th harvest has arrived in the virgin lands of the Urals, Siberia and northern Kazakhstan. The steppe veterans who plowed the first furrow here 25 years ago are taking their combines out again. Their children and grandchildren, comrades and apprentices and emissaries from many of the country's republics are preparing with them for the harvest work. The many thousands of farmers have to harvest more than 50 million hectares of grain quickly and in difficult conditions. The machine operators are going out into the fields with the idea of gathering in the entire harvest and avoiding losses. The efforts of the procurement and transport workers, all who are participating in the big harvest, will be directed toward the same goal.

The technical potential of the virgin-land grain growers is greater than ever before. Thousands of new tractors, combines and other machines have arrived on sovkhozes and kolkhozes since the beginning of the year; the number of machine operators has increased, and their standard of professional expertise has improved. Most farmers are fully equipped for the harvest campaign. But this is not the case everywhere. PRAVDA is receiving reports that dozens of combines have still not been repaired in Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast.

Nor is everything ready for the harvest in a number of rayons in Sverdlovskaya, Tomskaya and Novosibirskaya oblasts, although reaping has already begun there. This is causing concern. Party and soviet organs and leaders of farms, enterprises and the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture are called upon to help get the machinery into service more quickly. No combine can be allowed to miss the harvest during this campaign.

Many oblasts have accumulated abundant experience in using machinery in complex harvest detachments. The method of the Ipatovskiy Rayon farmers has proven its excellent value in the virgin lands. Therefore, it is necessary to introduce more actively progressive forms of labor and production organization in order to raise the output of each combine and each reaper. The weather will not allow the campaign to be dragged out. The farmers must recognize this today and they must make every effort and use all means to gain an extra hour or day. Every minute saved will ultimately mean extra tons of grain.

Success depends to a considerable extent on coordinated action by motor transport. The truck pool has been substantially replenished and the tonnage has been increased. It is now important to make efficient use of the motor vehicles. The correct procedure is to insure that there are reserve drivers, that the machines operate in two shifts, that measures are adopted to cut down idle time when loading and unloading the harvest, that the multitrailer [kombitreylernyy] system is introduced and that centralized freight delivery is organized. Transportation on the basis of hourly schedules is yielding good results. It has been successfully employed for several years now in Tselinogradskaya Oblast. Last fall this method was used by 17 elevators. It reduced stoppages and released hundred of trucks. This experience deserves attention and widespread application.

The fate of the harvest depends to a considerable extent on the efficiency of procurement workers. They had done a great deal by the start of the harvest although there is still much work to be done at some elevators. The repair and installation of weighing facilities and automatic unloading machinery have been delayed in a number of rayons in Kokchetavskaya and Omskaya oblasti. Schedules for commissioning grain driers are not being met at a number of grain-reception centers in Kustanayskaya Oblast. The USSR Ministry of Procurements must eliminate the defects quickly. Equipment suppliers and railroad transport workers are urged to give substantial assistance. Grain from last year's harvest is still in store at some elevators simply because the Ministry of Railways has failed to supply empty cars. Thousands of freight cars failed to turn up in the first 10 days of August alone.

The farms of the east have always had great assistance at harvest time. It is particularly great this year. Dozens of columns of combines, trucks and various items of equipment are coming from the North Caucasus, southern Ukraine and industrial centers to the virgin lands. The state has dispatched thousands of machine operators, procurement workers and specialists of other professions. It is the urgent task of soviet and economic organs and leaders of kolkhozes and sovkhozes to organize a cordial reception for the emissaries and get the equipment operating immediately. Special attention must be paid to people's living conditions. Trade union and Komsomol committees and cultural and consumer services institutions are called upon to take care of them and create conditions for productive labor and recreation.

Party organizations are faced with massive and crucial tasks. No component of the harvest conveyor must escape their active, daily influence. People must be the focus of their activity. It is the paramount duty of every communist to give grain growers strength and skill through words of inspiration and his personal example.

To this end it is important to apply the experience of the best, efficient ways of organizing production and socialist competition and providing moral and material incentives. All the efforts of party committees must be devoted to the single aim of bringing in a big harvest quickly and without losses.

The harvest work is developing in difficult weather conditions. Strenuous periods of this kind have always revealed the genuine features of man's character. At this hour of labor the place of the writer and journalist and everyone whose job it is to depict strikingly and skillfully the majesty of the people's deeds is right there, in the midst of events, where the will is being hardened and where the heroism of the Soviet people is displayed. Newspapers and journals, television and radio are called upon to send their best forces to the eastern regions in order to describe with party passion and conviction the labor of those participating in the campaign, castigate shortcomings and help eliminate them.

The millions of virgin-land farmers and envoys from villages and cities in other parts of the country who have come to the east are preoccupied by a common aim--to harvest the grain of the 4th year of the 5-year plan in good time and to fulfill the plans and pledges on the sale of grain to the state. Soviet people believe that the field workers will honorably discharge their duty to the motherland and make a fitting contribution to the implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum.

STOCKRAISING TASKS MUST BE FULFILLED DURING SUMMER MONTHS

LD161401 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Aug 79 p 2 LD

[Survey compiled by RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture: "Summer in the Livestock Units"]

[Text] All the conditions necessary for increasing production of livestock products and sales to the state exist in the majority of rayons and on the majority of farms in the RSFSR--especially since the abundant rain has intensified the growth of grass everywhere in the hayfields and pastures, and other green fodder and fodder root crops have developed well. Observance of the whole complex of production methods in livestock units now assumes decisive significance. Where this is being done milk yields and milk production are increasing and deliveries of milk are likewise increasing.

Each of the 500 cows in the norther section of the Muslyumovskiy Sovkhoz, Chelyabinskaya Oblast, are now giving about a pood of milk daily. This is far more than last year. Proper feeding of the cows has been organized here and all the stockmen have been involved in socialist competition.

Matters have been organized like this on many farms in Moskovskaya, Leningradskaya, Gorkovskaya, Saratovskaya, Astrakhanskaya and a number of other oblasts. At the same time, certain agricultural organs and kolkhoz and sovkhos leaders and specialists are condoning shortcomings and are not mobilizing kolkhoz members and sovkhos workers to overcome the arrears in milk production that have been allowed to develop. It is precisely for this reason that the majority of farms in Vladimirskaia, Novgorodskaya, Ryazanskaya, Sverdlovskaya and certain other oblasts have not so far been able to surpass last year's level of milk production and procurements. Exactingness toward kolkhozes and sovkhos has been reduced here and agricultural organs are being lax in analyzing the reasons for the low productivity of livestock and are not taking prompt steps to eliminate shortcomings.

In many respects natural production conditions on farms in Arkhangelskaya Oblast and the Komi ASSR are similar. [paragraph continues]

However, the results of their work in July were far from identical. Whereas in the Komi ASSR milk procurements increased in comparison with the same period last year, on Arkhangelskaya Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes they fell. In the dairy units on farms in neighboring Novosibirskaya and Tomskaya oblasts work is organized in differing ways and this naturally affected milk procurement over the past month. In the former they increased and in the latter they fell.

The state of affairs improved little in the final days of July and at the beginning of August on farms in Vologodskaya, Kostromskaya, Kalininskaya, Kemerovskaya, Volgogradskaya and certain other oblasts, although by that time more favorable conditions than before had developed on the majority of farms for improving livestock productiveness.

In Kurganskaya Oblast all the conditions also exist for obtaining a large quantity of milk but many farm, rayon and oblast agricultural production administration leaders and specialists have allowed their attention toward livestock raising to slacken just recently. A check has established numerous instances of livestock being undernourished despite the availability of a completely adequate quantity of fodder and of only scant transportation facilities being allocated for transporting green matter.

It is now essential to bring all reserves into play. Systematized pasturing of herds should be combined with well-organized feeding of the cows. Matters can be substantially rectified if, without waiting until the livestock is brought indoors, fodder preparation is gotten underway as is being done on many farms in Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy krais and Moskovskaya Oblast.

The most serious attention should be paid to increasing the marketable proportion of the milk being produced. On many farms in Novgorodskaya, Ivanovskaya, Kostromskaya, Tulsкая, Yaroslavskaya and Permskaya oblasts a large quantity of milk is being expended on intra-farm needs.

In a number of oblasts, krais and autonomous republics the purchase of surplus milk from the populace is still being conducted poorly. The role and responsibility of those who collect this produce have been depreciated.

At the same time, it is necessary to insure the continued buildup of the numbers of cows and the improvement of the reproduction and structure of the herd. However, not all leaders, specialists and agricultural organs are tackling this task well. In a number of places culling of cows has been allowed during summer time. This applies primarily to farms in Vladimirskaya, Kuybyshevskaya, Penzenskaya, Tomskaya, Rostovskaya and Kaliningradskaya oblasts and the Mariyskaya and Takutskaya autonomous republics.

Summer is the time of intensive livestock fattening. Much still has to be done to make fuller use of the production capacities of specialized and interfarm enterprises for the final rearing and fattening of cattle, hogs and sheep. Attempts to hand over for slaughter animals that are below proper weight and undernourished should be resolutely nipped in the bud.

The private plots of kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers and employees are an important source for increasing meat production. But for this they need to be given help in every way.

III. 17 Aug 79

T 6

USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

The most serious attention should be paid to completing the construction, modernization and repair of livestock-raising premises and feed preparation shops in order to bring into operation all feed preparation units before the livestock are brought indoors from the pastures.

Unfortunately, in a number of places preparations for the forthcoming livestock wintering period are being carried out extremely badly. This applies to kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Smolenskaya, Kurskaya and Ulyanovskaya oblasts and the Dagestanskaya and Bashkirskaya autonomous republics.

Much still remains to be done in accumulating fodder because in a number of places the pace of fodder production is considerably below that of last year. The lofty and crucial tasks of the 4th year of the 5-year plan demand that every rural worker do everything to insure that milk yields and livestock weight gains are increased to the maximum and that the production and sale to the state of produce from livestock units is increased.

WEEKLY DISCUSSES MAJOR CAPITAL INVESTMENTS IN AGRICULTURE

LD171000 Moscow TASS in English 0924 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 17, TASS--As is generally known, in 1978 the USSR took in a record harvest of grain--235 million tons. As is not so generally known, this was the result of major capital investments in agriculture. Nearly 100,000 million roubles were invested in it during the three years of the current five-year-plan period (1976-1980). The countryside was supplied with 230 million tons of mineral fertilizers, more than one million tractors, over 300,000 grain harvesters and many other types of machinery, writes the Soviet newspaper. M.N. INFORMATION.

COSMONAUTS SPACE WALK TO REPAIR SALYUT-6 DETAILED

LD170714 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Text] In outer space Soviet cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin are completing their record-breaking mission aboard the Salyut-6 orbital station. They are getting the Soyuz-34 descent ship ready for a return journey. However, some of the work had to be halted because space sprung another surprise reminding both the cosmonauts and the Mission Control Center of the need to be on the lookout. It all happened like this: The latest cargo ship brought from earth a radio telescope which the crew assembled on the surface of the station. It had a 10 meter-tall antenna which was used for alternative scanning of the starry space and the earth. The research program completed, the antenna was to be jettisoned automatically in order to keep the docking unit free. But it so happened that the antenna's element got entangled on a projection outside. Both the cosmonauts and the controllers at first reacted calmly. A minor jerk of the station, they figured, would be enough to entangle the device. During one of the telecasts from aboard the spacemen showed that antenna to viewers, and at one moment it seemed to them that it came off. Unfortunately this was not so. The ground controllers decided to have a good second look and see what could be done about it. Several times the maneuvering engines were switched on to rock the station and separate the antenna. But its netting continued to trail the ship. No change, reported Vladimir Lyakhov--think of something else. This is the crew's opinion. The Ground Control Center of course understood. There were other options. For instance, to sally forth into raw space and have it all fixed. This is a very complicated operation involving a great stamina and thorough preparation. The crew insisted exactly on that. The controllers wanted to spare them, bearing in mind that the two cosmonauts had spent over 170 days in space and the resulting fatigue. But the cosmonauts persisted. Finally the "Roger" came from the Mission Control Center, and yesterday, on 15 August, they entered raw space and dismantled the antenna. For their work in raw space Lyakhov and Ryumin used special suits fitted out with metal shielding against cosmic radiation and possible concussions from micrometeorites. Automatic devices maintain normal temperature inside, from 19 to 20 degrees, centigrade, although the suits' outer parts facing the sun were heated up to plus 140 degrees, and those in the shade cooled down to minus 140 degrees centigrade.

While the two cosmonauts were working outside their station they continued to move with a staggering speed of 8 km a second along their orbit, 400 km's above the earth. Aleksey Yeliseyev in charge of the mission control says that it was the first time that such a complex assignment was tackled. The antenna was 10 meters in diameter. The operation was rehearsed on earth on a mock-up model, and Lyakhov and Ryumin did a perfect job. Valeriy Ryumin, the flight engineer, standing on a projection on the other side of the 19 meter-long station, and hooked to a cable just in case, succeeded in removing the antenna. Vladimir Lyakhov, also fastened, lent a helping hand, said Aleksey Yeliseyev. Following this operation the flight engineer gave a thorough check on the station and the condition of exterior mechanisms. The astronauts also removed instruments for registering micrometeorites, as well as panels with samples of optical and heat insulation materials. One of the samples had been in raw space for about 2 years, since the station was put into orbit. This was done in order to test materials for building new space vehicles. All the samples will be taken back to earth for detailed study. The work in outer space lasted 1 hour and 23 minutes. Valeriy Ryumin and Vladimir Lyakhov have become the eighth and the ninth Soviet cosmonauts to venture outside the spaceship. The medics say the cosmonauts continue to feel fit. Their mission has entered the final stage, according to Vladimir Shatalov, the man in charge of training cosmonauts and who himself was in orbit on three occasions. Vladimir Shatalov said that after some rest the crew will be getting ready for descent. A suitable landing area was selected in advance, bearing in mind the weather forecasts. The search party is getting ready to greet cosmonauts back on earth after their over-long and complex mission.